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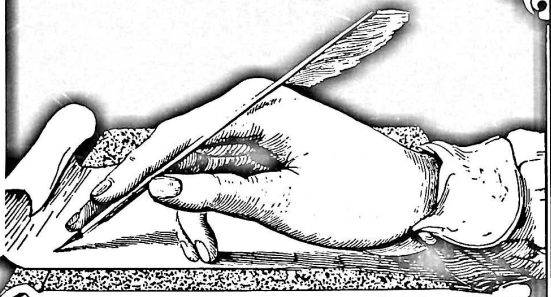

RESEARCHING ARKANSAS HISTORY

A BEGINNERS GUIDE

TOM DILLARD
VALERIE THWING

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Researching Arkansas History
A Beginners Guide

by
Tom W. Dillard
and
Valerie Thwing

Rose Publishing Company
Little Rock, Arkansas
1979
Second Printing — September 1980

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Historical Society

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This book is dedicated to the memory of

THEODORE JENNINGS BAILEY
1910-1972

I am of your opinion, said Samson; but it is one thing to write like a poet, and another thing to write like an historian. The poet can tell or sing of things, not as they were but as they ought to have been, whereas the historian must describe them, not as they ought to have been but as they were, without exaggerating or suppressing the truth in any particular.

—*Don Quixote* part ii, ch. 3

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Preface

Perhaps no state in the nation has neglected its heritage as much as Arkansas. We do not have a single comprehensive adult level state history in print. The state Historical Association struggles along with fewer than 2,000 members. The Arkansas History Commission has only a handful of professional-level employees. The state records management program, which was not even authorized by the legislature until 1973, is meeting with less than wholehearted support from the various state agencies. Furthermore, most counties in the state do not have functioning local historical societies. Some of the state colleges and universities refuse to offer Arkansas history as a regular part of the curriculum.

Partly as a result of this gross neglect, Arkansans tend to have a warped view of their history. Unlike most states, Arkansas law does not require the teaching of state history in the public schools beyond the elementary grades. Graduates of Arkansas' public schools seem to be vaguely aware that Little Rock is the state capitol; that it is the only state with a functioning diamond mine; or, at least, that the state flower is the apple blossom.

All of this neglect evidences itself most strikingly in the lack of publications on state and local history. Fewer than a score of counties have good local historical journals. And all too often the few county journals that do exist are filled with poorly researched and abysmally written articles. Frequently, these efforts are little more than genealogical publications for local prominent families.

It was this lack of interest in state and local history which prompted the Pulaski County Historical Society in 1973 to sponsor a symposium on "researching and writing local history." The all-day program featured a variety of specialists in Arkansas history and historical research.*

*Program participants were: Waddy W. Moore, University of Central Arkansas; T. Harri Baker, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Selma Hobby, University of Arkansas Department of Education; Tom W. Dillard, Pulaski County Historical Society; Russell P. Baker, Arkansas History Commission; Samuel A. Sizer, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville; LaNell Compton, Arkansas Library Commission; Amanda Saar, University of Arkansas; James S. Upton, Hendrix College; John L. Ferguson, Arkansas History Commission; and Walter L. Brown, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

The response to this program was so great that the Society decided to seek funds to publish a book on the subject. Finally, in 1976 the Society received a grant from the Little Rock-North Little Rock Bicentennial Committee (which was matched by a member of the Society) to publish this volume.

In preparing this work the authors have drawn upon the information given by the 1973 symposium panelists. Naturally, none of the panelists nor the Society bear any responsibility for any statements or conclusions contained in the book.

The authors realize that this volume will be of limited value to the experienced researcher; it is our aim to help the *beginner* with the hope that at least a few of these neophytes will eventually become competent amateurs, if not professional historians. Similarly, we realize there are many aspects of historical research which are not addressed in this brief work. Someday we hope to issue a revised and enlarged edition with chapters on such diverse topics as the use of photographs as research documents, sources in women's history, and Arkansas demographics. In the interim, we would appreciate hearing from readers regarding the book's shortcomings as well as its strong points.

A number of people have freely given of their time and knowledge to assist in bringing this publication into being. Walter Nunn, president of Rose Publishing Company, has given many helpful suggestions. Rita Anderson, formerly on the staff of the Arkansas Territorial Restoration, and Carol Brown, proud owner of an old home in Little Rock, have improved the manuscript significantly with their perceptive analysis. Also, Russell P. Baker, State Archivist, read the chapter on the Arkansas History Commission. Of course, only the authors are responsible for the book's content.

Little Rock, Arkansas
June, 1979

Tom W. Dillard
Valerie Thwing

Chapter 1

Basic Reference Sources

This chapter is, in practicality, a bibliography. It is a beginning point for those researchers who have little knowledge of the reference resources available in the local history field.

The Historical and Biographical Section of the bibliography lists general works on the state as a whole, except for the Goodspeed volumes, which are regional in scope. Many of these books are used frequently by researchers and librarians. Upon these sources a firm foundation can be built. There are, of course, many other more specialized sources available, including individual county histories, local historical society publications, biographies, histories of certain time periods, and so on.

This section is further divided into primary and secondary sources. A *primary source* is one not derived from some other source; it is an original or firsthand account. Examples of primary sources are letters, public documents, diaries or journals, and contemporary newspaper articles. A *secondary source* is one which has been immediately derived from something original; a history or analysis written after the study of original sources. In reading secondary material, one should take into account certain important considerations: Who wrote the material and what were his or her qualifications? Why was it written? What kind of book is it, and what is its purpose and point of view? Did the author tell the truth according to his design and purpose, or did he just tell one side of the story? No one is completely unbiased, but a good author should attempt to be objective. Good footnotes indicate careful scholarship. A good bibliography, especially if annotated and divided by subject and showing primary and secondary sources used, can tell how extensive was the author's research. In using secondary sources, it is very easy to perpetuate mistakes or falsehoods. It is advisable to check doubtful facts, ask how the author knows something, and then substantiate it with additional research.

The section on Indexes and Bibliographic Sources is also of a general nature. Use of these sources can take the researcher to a much more specialized source, whether it be book or journal arti-

cle. In some instances these bibliographies will even list the libraries that own the book, although this information is sometimes dated.

The newspapers and periodicals listed also follow in the same vein. Most researchers would profit from using local publications—those listed here are state-wide oriented for the most part. The Arkansas History Commission has many Arkansas newspapers on microfilm.

Many of these books are out of print and available only at a library. Some are only in libraries with large Arkansas collections, such as the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, the Central Arkansas Library System, or the Arkansas History Commission. Some books are very fragile and cannot even be photocopied, so be prepared to take notes rather than making copies. Copies can be made from microfilm at some libraries.

It might be helpful to check with the library before traveling a long distance to do research. Check on the hours the library and its special collections or departments are open. Ask about copying facilities and costs. If you need to use specific sources, ask if they are available. It is best to write ahead rather than make a wasted trip.

Historical and Biographical Sources

Primary Sources

Carter, Clarence, editor, *The Territorial Papers of the United States.* Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1936-1954. Volumes XIX, XX, XXI: *The Territory of Arkansas.*

The official papers of the Territory, 1819-1836. Thoroughly indexed, with maps. Divided by administration of governors.

Featherstonhaugh, George William, *An Excursion Through the Slave States from Washington on the Potomac to the Frontier of Mexico.* London: John Murray, 1844.

Englishman's journal of a trip through Arkansas in its pioneer days describes it in a slightly critical tone. Gives an account of the geology and wildlife of the state, as well as telling of Little Rock and its early society.

Gerstaecker, Frederick, *Western Lands and Western Waters.* London: S. O. Buton, 1864.

Tales of Arkansas and Little Rock depict daily life of pioneers. No index.

Gerstaecker, Frederick, *Wild Sports in the Far West.* New York: John Lovell, 1881.

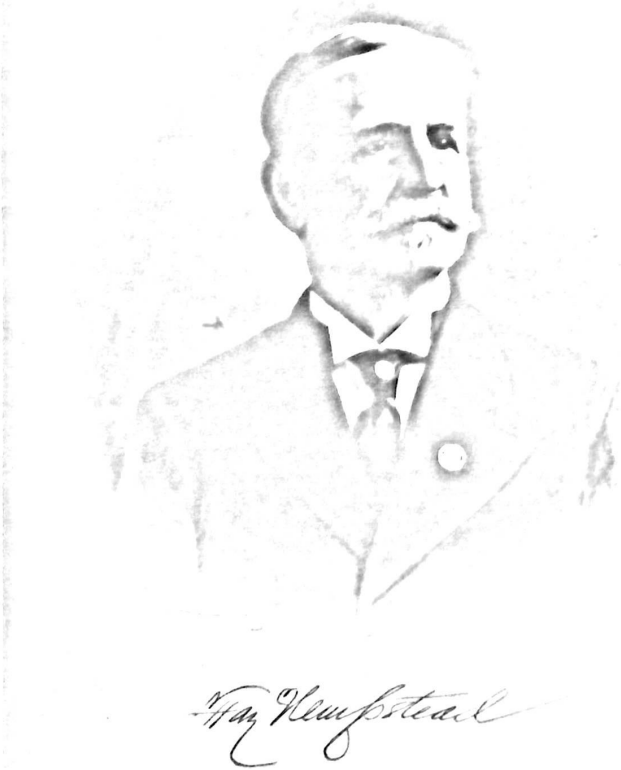
German adventurer records his travels in Arkansas, describing the state's pioneer life.

Nuttall, Thomas, *A Journal of Travel into the Arkansa Territory During the Year 1819, with Occasional Observations on the Manners of the Aborigines.* Philadelphia: Palmer, 1821. (Also in Thwaites, Reuben Gold, editor, *Early Western Travels,* volume XIII. Cleveland: Arthur Clark Co., 1905.)

According to editor Thwaites, " . . . Nuttall's historical statements are not invariably accurate; the value of the work lies in the record of his personal observations, from which we obtain often graphic descriptions of the settled portions of the Arkansas country and the state of civilization prevalent there in 1819. Neither does our author neglect the Indians . . ." Thwaites' footnotes in *Early Western Travels* help identify the locations Nuttall mentions. Illustrated.

Pope, William F., *Early Days in Arkansas.* Little Rock: Fred Allsopp, 1895.

Territorial history to 1856. Personal recollections of



Fay Hempstead, a pioneering Arkansas historian, authored *A Pictorial History of Arkansas* and the three volume *Historical Review of Arkansas*.

D. Y. Thomas

David Yancy Thomas, a prominent history professor at the University of Arkansas, was also editor of the four volume *Arkansas and Its People.*

62 years in Arkansas, including many anecdotes of Pope's contemporaries. Includes numerous inaccuracies.

Schoolcraft, Henry R., *Journal of a Tour into the Interior of Missouri and Arkansas . . . Performea in the Years 1818 and 1819.* London: Phillips, 1821.

Young Easterner comes west to study geology and minerals. Describes physical and natural aspects of the state, with detailed accounts of rocks, minerals, trees, and water.

Secondary Sources

Allard, Chester A., compiler, *Who Is Who in Arkansas.* Little Rock: Allard House Publishers, v. I, 1959, v. 2, 1967. Short "Who's Who" Sketches.

Arkansas, Office of the Secretary of State, *Report.* Little Rock: 18?-

Primarily a biennial publication from about 1880 to 1926, the *Report* was not printed between 1926 and 1958. In 1958 it reappeared as the *Historical Report of the Secretary of State* and has since been published decennially. It contains basic information on state and county government, lists functions of state officials, among other things. Indexed.

Ashmore, Harry, *Arkansas: A Bicentennial History.* New York: W. W. Norton, 1978.

An interpretive, personal view of Arkansas history, but one which is basically objective. Covers the period from DeSoto to Bumpers. Indexed.

Chronology and Documentary Handbook of the State of Arkansas. Ellen Trover, state editor. Dobbs Ferry, NY: Oceana Publications, 1972.

A sketchy but useful tool " . . . intended to provide a concise, ready reference of basic data on the state, and to serve as a starting point for more extended study . . ." according to the introduction. Bibliography and index.

Encyclopedia of the New West. Marshall, Texas: U.S. Biographical Publishing Co., 1881.

Contains a brief history of Arkansas and biographical sketches of representative citizens. Also includes Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, and the Indian Territory. Name index by states.

Ferguson, John L., *Arkansas Lives.* Hopkinsville, KY: Historical Records Association, Inc., 1965.

Over 600 pages of biographical sketches in the "Who's Who" format of contemporary leaders in Arkansas.

Ferguson, John L. and J. H. Atkinson, *Historic Arkansas.* Little Rock: Arkansas History Commission, 1966.

A school textbook, complete with study aids, but one of the best "ready reference" contemporary histories of the state. Good, general coverage of Arkansas history through 1965. Many pictures and illustrations. Index and bibliography.

Fletcher, John Gould, *Arkansas.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1947.

Impressionist view of the state's history to 1945. A narrative style, tales of historical events, and personal accounts set this apart from most other history books. Analytic bibliography. No index.

Goodspeed, W. A., *Arkansas.* Madison, WI: The Western Historical Association, 1904. (Volume 7 of *The Province and the States.)*

Early industrial and economic growth of the state and its institutions. Some county and city history is included, also a section of short biographical sketches with pictures.

Goodspeed Publishing Company, *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas.* Chicago: Goodspeed, 1889.

Goodspeed Publishing Company, *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Eastern Arkansas.* Chicago: Goodspeed, 1890.

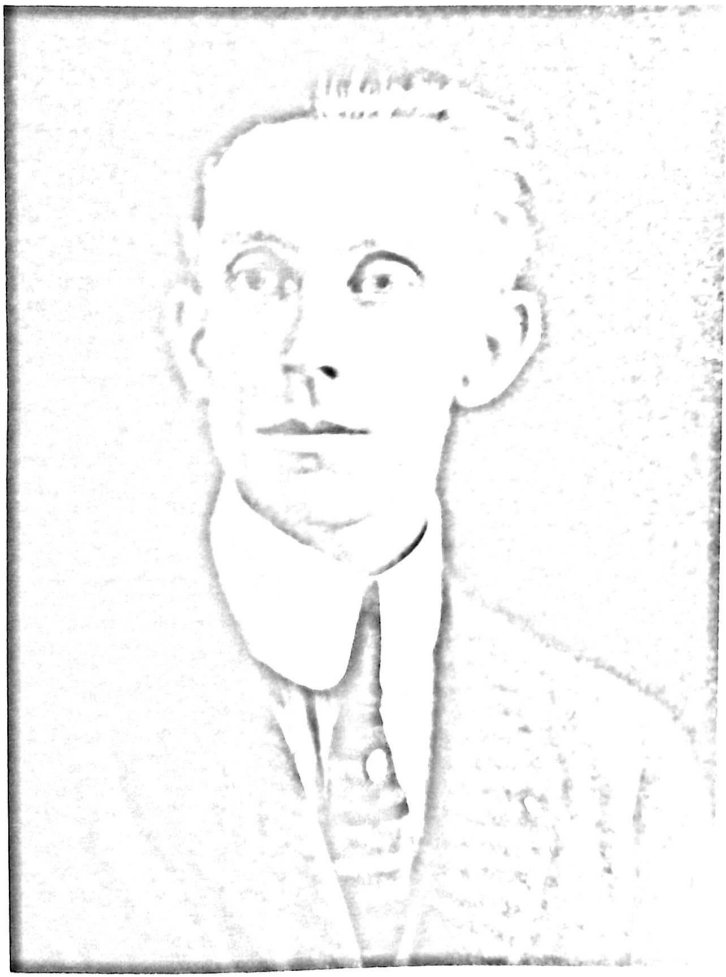
Goodspeed Publishing Company, *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeast Arkansas.* Chicago: Goodspeed, 1889.

Goodspeed Publishing Company, *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas.* Chicago: Goodspeed, 1890.

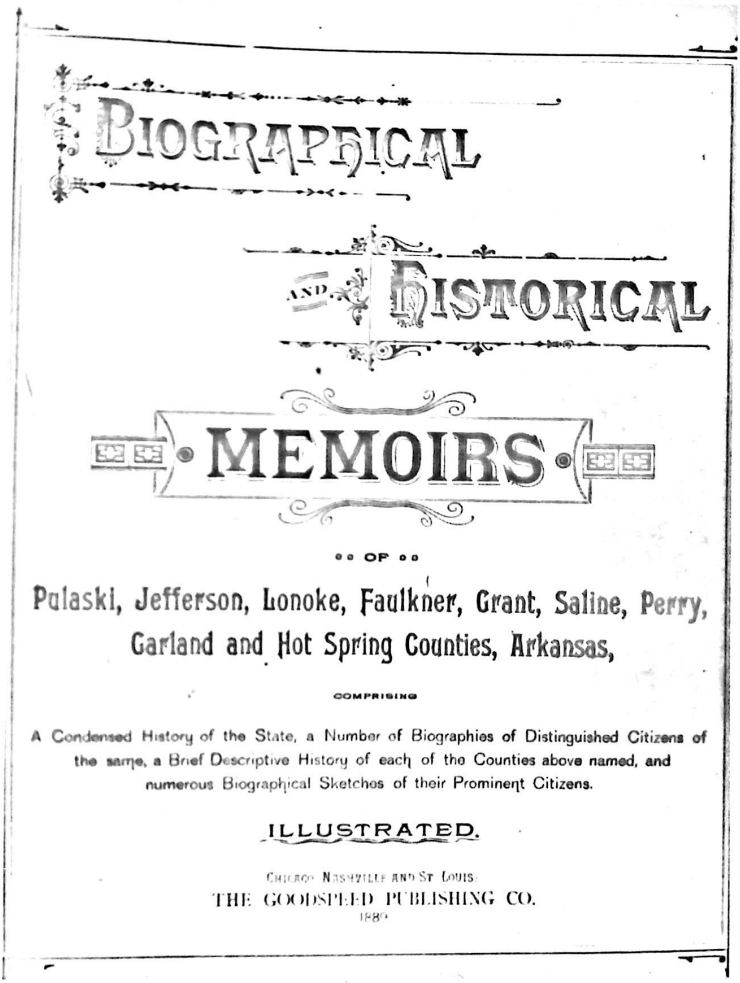
Goodspeed Publishing Company, *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas.* Chicago: Goodspeed 1891.

Goodspeed Publishing Company, *History of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin, and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas.* Chicago: Goodspeed, 1889.

Goodspeed's histories have been called the "storehouse of basic knowledge of nineteenth-century



Dallas T. Herndon was for many years the Director of the Arkansas History Commission as well as author of several books, including the three volume *Centennial History of Arkansas.*



BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL MEMOIRS

OF

Pulaski, Jefferson, Lonoke, Faulkner, Grant, Saline, Perry, Garland and Hot Spring Counties, Arkansas,

COMPRISING

A Condensed History of the State, a Number of Biographies of Distinguished Citizens of the same, a Brief Descriptive History of each of the Counties above named, and numerous Biographical Sketches of their Prominent Citizens.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO NASHVILLE AND ST. LOUIS:
THE GOODSPEED PUBLISHING CO.
1889

Though sometimes of questionable accuracy, the Goodspeed series is a storehouse of local historical data.

citizenship of Arkansas." Each volume contains a condensed history of the state, including a wealth of information on the natural, cultural, and political aspects of society at that time, as well as accounts of some of the state's well-known residents. Chapters on the 58 counties then in existence give a history of the county, list statistics, and tell of the settlers and towns. Biographical sketches of the prominent citizens of each county follow the history. To find information on a county formed after 1890, you must know from which older counties it was formed, then check those histories. For Conway County history, see the entry *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County.*

Hallum, John, *Biographical and Pictorial History of Arkansas.* Albany: Weed, Parsons, and Company, 1887.

Short history of Arkansas followed by narratives of the lives of several of the state's leading members of the legal profession.

Hempstead, Fay, *Historical Review of Arkansas.* Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1911. 3 vols.

Arkansas history from 1541 to 1911. More emphasis on the state in relation to the nation than other histories. Thorough coverage of all facets of Arkansas life and natural setting. Two volumes of biographical entries and portraits. Index and bibliography of works consulted in front of volume 1.

Hempstead, Fay, *Pictorial History of Arkansas from the Earliest Times to the Year 1890.* New York: Thompson Publishing Company, 1890.

This book helped form the basis for his *Historical Review of Arkansas.* Includes histories of the counties and their principal towns, biographical notes on prominent citizens, list of state officials. Illustrated, with maps.

Herndon, Dallas, *Annals of Arkansas.* Hopkinsville, KY: Historical Record Association, 1947. 4 vols.

"Revising, Reediting, and Continuing *A Centennial History of Arkansas.*" Volumes one and two chronicle Arkansas history from Indian times to 1947, with individual chapters on institutions, libraries, financial history, industry, transportation, education, literature, towns and counties, professional and social organizations, and military history. Volumes three and four are made up of biographical sketches. Historical and biographical in-

dexes.

Herndon, Dallas, *Why Little Rock Was Born.* Little Rock: Central Printing Company, 1933.

Story behind the founding of the capital city, concentrating primarily on the period between 1820 and 1822. Eyewitness accounts of historic incidents are one reason this book is valuable for research on early Little Rock.

Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas. Little Rock: Arkansas Historical Publishing Company, 1890.

This history was issued by Goodspeed Publishing Company, but the historical series was printed before it was ready.

Richards, Ira Don, *Story of a Rivertown; Little Rock in the Nineteenth Century.* Privately published, 1969.

Brief survey of Little Rock's formative years, 1819 to 1900. Tables, statistics, maps, pictures. Exhaustive bibliography and numerous footnotes enhance this volume as a reference source.

Shinn, Josiah H., *Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas.* Little Rock: Democrat Printing and Lithographing Company, 1908.

Biographical sketches of early Arkansans and first families given in the context of the history of the state. Name index.

Thomas, David Yancey, editor, *Arkansas and Its People, A History, 1541 to 1930.* New York: The American Historical Society, 1930. 4 vols.

Volumes 1 and 2 are composed of essays dealing with Arkansas history and institutions. Bibliography and index in volume 2. Volumes 3 and 4 contain short biographical sketches. Index in volume 4.

Thompson, George H., *Arkansas and Reconstruction: The Influence of Geography, Economics, and Personality.* Port Washington, NY: Kennikat Press, 1976.

An important new work on Reconstruction in Arkansas. Of special interest are the account of railroad building and the new insights into the careers and personalities of the more influential figures of the time. Excellent bibliography, index.

Williams, Fay, *Arkansans of the Years.* Little Rock: C. C. Allard and Associates, v. 1-4, 1951-54.

Personality pieces published in the *Arkansas*

Democrat. Now titled *Who Is Who in Arkansas.*

Writers' Program, Arkansas, *Arkansas: A Guide to the State.* New York: Hastings House, 1941.

Historical, geographical, and social study of the state. Tells of some of the unique characteristics of Arkansas. Sections on municipalities and tours of the state are a good source of information on towns and landmarks. Excellent annotated bibliography, list of consultants, index. A unique publication, easy to read, well-researched. One of the best general histories of the state for the time period it covers.

Indexes and Bibliographic Sources

Ahrens, Joan and Joan Roberts, "Arkansas Reference Sources," *Arkansas Libraries,* XXXIV (June 1977), 2-12.

Annotated bibliography of selected reference materials concerning Arkansas. Good listing of current reports, periodicals, and monographs, especially state agency publications.

Allen, Albert H., *Arkansas Imprints,* 1821-1876. New York: Bowker, 1947.

Begun as a revision of Historical Records Survey's *Checklist* of Arkansas Imprints. Lists 766 items, described and annotated, arranged by date. Includes Federal and Confederate Army Orders; index of printing points, presses, and printers; author and subject index.

Allsopp, Fred W., "Arkansiana; A Bibliography, or Check-list of Books, Pamphlets, Manuscripts, Papers and Clippings by Arkansas Authors, and Literary Material about Arkansas or Arkansans by Other Writers," *Romance of Books.* Little Rock: Parke-Harper Company, 1936.

Bibliography is divided by subject and is annotated.

Arkansas, University Library, *Checklist of Arkansas State Publications Received by the University of Arkansas Library.* No. 1-, 1943-. Semi-annual.

Arranged by issuing agency. Available free of charge from the library.

Arkansas Gazette Index, Shannon Henderson, compiler. Russellville: Arkansas Polytechnic College, 1964-.

Currently, indexing covers years 1819-1849 and September 1964 to date. Henderson is presently indexing

ten years of back issues each year.

Arkansas History Commission, *Biographical Index to Rare Arkansas Books and Newspapers.* Little Rock: Arkansas History Commission Bulletin of Information nos. 13-16, 1915.

Name index to Hempstead's *Historical Review of Arkansas, Encyclopedia of the New West,* Hallum's *Biographical and Pictorial History of Arkansas,* all Goodspeed histories except Eastern and Western Arkansas and Conway County, and such newspapers as the *Democrat, Gazette, Southern Standard,* and *Union Labor Bulletin.*

Arkansas Library Commission, *Arkansas Books and Materials; a Compilation of Arkansas Shelf Lists of the Public Libraries of Arkansas.* Little Rock: Arkansas Library Commission, 1967.

List of books by and about Arkansans and Arkansas. Cites location of book in any of 39 libraries, although this is dated information. Includes fiction, juvenile books, and some government reports. Index.

Arkansas Library Commission, *Arkansiana for High Schools.* Little Rock: Arkansas Library Commission, 1955 (rev. 1964).

Selected list of books about Arkansas and by Arkansans, with annotations. Bibliography concerning collection and preservation of local history. Information is dated, however. Index.

Chronicles of Arkansas Index, Shannon Henderson, compiler. Russellville: Arkansas Polytechnic College, n.d., 3 v.

Subject index to Margaret Ross' "Chronicles of Arkansas" series published in the *Gazette* from September 1957 to June 1968.

Clark, Georgia, "Arkansas County and Local Histories: A Bibliography." *Arkansas Historical Quarterly,* XXXVI (Spring 1977), 50-84.

Briefly annotated list of county and local histories published as books or parts of books, journals and series published by Arkansas county and local historical societies, and histories of local churches and organizations.

Higgins, Earl Leroy, *Source Readings in Arkansas History.* Little Rock: Pioneer Press, 1964.

Chronological index to primary sources of Arkansas history. For each date or event cited, a source is listed along

with a brief excerpt of the book's account of that event. Index and bibliography.

Historical Records Survey, Arkansas, *Checklist of Arkansas Imprints, 1821-1876.* American Imprints Inventory #39. Little Rock: Arkansas Historical Records Survey, 1942.

Lists 596 titles with locations in 45 states. Index of printers, publishers, and presses. Has been noted as inadequate, inaccurate in places. Later revised by Allen's *Arkansas Imprints.*

Historical Records Survey, Arkansas, *Guide to Vital Statistics Records in Arkansas.* Little Rock: Historical Records Survey, 1942

Listing by counties of records of birth, baptism, marriage, and death found in churches in Arkansas. Not a complete survey.

Historical Records Survey, Arkansas, *Inventory of the County Archives of Arkansas.* Little Rock: Arkansas Historical Records Survey, 1939-42. Inventory of historical materials, especially unpublished government documents and records. Gives historical background of each county, describes in detail the organization and function of those government agencies whose records are listed.

Historical Records Survey, Arkansas, *Union List of Arkansas Newspapers, 1819-1942.* Little Rock: Historical Records Survey, 1942.

Partial inventory of newspaper files in Arkansas, giving detailed information for each paper. Chronological index, title index, general index which includes editors.

Hodges, Norman L. Jr., *Thirty Years on Arkansas Government, 1945 to 1975: A Bibliographic Essay on the Political Science Literature on Arkansas State Government and Politics.* Little Rock: Heritage Press, 1976.

Lists and evaluates sources dealing with all aspects of politics in Arkansas.

Jones, Virgil L. and Georgia H. Clark, *Arkansas Books and Writers.* Fayetteville: University of Arkansas, 1952.

Supplement to Matthew's *Arkansas Books.*

Matthews, Jim P. and V. L. Jones, *Arkansas Books.* Fayetteville: University of Arkansas, 1931. (General Extension Service Bulletin, v. 25, #8.)

Listing of books written by Arkansans, about Arkansas, and with Arkansas imprints.

Publications of the Arkansas Historical Association. Fayetteville: Arkansas Historical Association, v. 1-3, 1906-11; Conway: The Association, v. 4, 1917.

Volume 1 contains an inventory of source material on Arkansas history, including miscellaneous reports and documents, some reprinted, some original to this publication. Volumes 2-4 contain articles on various aspects and institutions of Arkansas history. Indexed.

Worley, Ted, editor, *Arkansas Historical Quarterly Index, Volumes I-XVI.* n.p., n.d..

Worley, Ted, compiler, *Books and Pamphlets Relating to Arkansas History and Biography.* Little Rock: Arkansas History Commission, 1956.

Listing of publications containing a significant amount of Arkansas historical and biographical material. State agency publications, fiction, and folklore are excluded.

Newspapers and Periodicals

Arkansas Democrat, Little Rock, 1878-.

Available on microfilm from October 1, 1878, to June 29, 1892, and from January 1, 1898, to date.

Arkansas Democrat, Arkansas Centennial Edition: 1836-1936. Little Rock: Arkansas Democrat Publishing Company, 1936.

Special edition of the *Democrat* celebrating Arkansas' first 100 years.

Arkansas Democrat, Little Rock Centennial Edition. Little Rock: Arkansas Democrat Publishing Company, 1931.

Special edition of November 8, 1931, to mark Little Rock's centennial.

Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, 1819-.

Available on microfilm from November 20, 1819, to date.

Arkansas Gazette, Centennial Edition: 1819-1919. Little Rock: Gazette Publishing Company, 1919.

Commemorates 100th anniversary of the *Gazette.*

Arkansas Gazette, State Centennial Edition: 1836-1936. Little Rock: Gazette Publishing Company, 1936.

Chronicle of significant events of Arkansas' first 100 years.

Arkansas Historical Quarterly. Fayetteville: Arkansas Historical Association, 1941-. Quarterly.

Pulaski County Historical Review. Little Rock: Pulaski County Historical Society, 1953-. Quarterly.

Chapter 2

Arkansas Libraries

The library made its advent in Arkansas in 1826 when William E. Woodruff, the editor of the *Arkansas Gazette,* instituted a rental library. For the mere price of 12½ cents per average-sized volume a person could be introduced to the wonders of reading. Since that day over 150 years ago, Arkansas' library system has grown steadily, albeit slowly. Today Arkansans have access to a wide variety of libraries ranging from the general public library to the highly specialized scientific collections housed at the University of Arkansas Medical Sciences Campus. The library is a natural beginning point for any researcher in state or local history.

Public Libraries

Almost all the public libraries have an "Arkansas Collection," and as would be expected, the larger the library, the larger the Arkansas Collection. Probably the finest Arkansas Collection in the public libraries is that of the Central Arkansas Library System, 7th and Louisiana Streets in downtown Little Rock. Located on the second floor, the CALS "Arkansiana Room" houses a fine general collection. Among the holdings are a portion of the Governor Charles H. Brough Papers and the John N. Heiskell Collection of Arkansas maps. The library also has a scattering of old photographs, however, they are not properly indexed or filed.

Another public library with a helpful Arkansas collection is at Forrest City. Lovingly collected over a long period by Mrs. Annie B. Proctor, the Forrest City collection includes an extensive pamphlet collection and newspaper clipping file. Other public libraries with good Arkansas collections are at Fort Smith, North Little Rock, Stuttgart, Newport, and Pine Bluff.

College Libraries

Like the public libraries, the state's institutions of higher learning realize the importance of having collections on state and local

history. Indeed, next to one's own local library, a college library would he the best place to begin the research process.

While it is impossible to discuss in this study all the college libraries in the state, one stands out from the others. The University of Arkansas at Fayetteville has the largest collection of Arkansas materials in the state. Since they often purchase two copies of Arkansas works, many of their volumes can be checked out. The University of Arkansas library also has a large microfilm collection, including most state census returns. Another advantage of conducting research at the University in Fayetteville is its sizable holding of history journals from other states. (Much Arkansas history is to be found in the historical publications of Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, etc.) Among the other state colleges which have good Arkansas collections are the University of Central Arkansas at Conway and Arkansas State University at Jonesboro.

The private colleges in Arkansas as a rule have smaller libraries than the state-supported institutions, but they often have highly developed collections in special subject areas. Hendrix College in Conway, for instance, has a goodly number of research materials on Arkansas Methodism, as well as the papers of former Congressman Wilbur D. Mills. Ouachita Baptist University at Arkadelphia maintains a Baptist archives and the papers of the late Senator John L. McClellan.

Special Libraries

Few people realize the number of special libraries in Arkansas. Most churches, for example, have libraries. The Catholic Diocese of Arkansas has an extensive archives, with many of the records going back over one hundred years. The Mormon Church, due to its theological tenets, places emphasis upon maintaining historical records. The main Mormon library in Arkansas is located on Highway 67 North in Jacksonville.

Corporate libraries should not be overlooked by the thorough researcher, especially when investigating business-related subjects. Among the better corporate libraries in the state is the one maintained by Murphy Oil Company of El Dorado.

Two valuable libraries in Arkansas cater to the legal profession. The University of Arkansas Law Library in Fayetteville and the University of Arkansas at Little Rock Law Library are treasure houses of information on Arkansas jurisprudence. These libraries are an excellent source for locating the many-volumed *Acts of Arkansas,* a valuable research tool which is often difficult to find in one complete set.

The University of Arkansas Medical Sciences Campus in Little

Rock maintains a medical library. Besides the general medical holdings, the library also has the beginnings of a fine Arkansas medical history collection. That library also has a complete run of the *Journal of the History of Medicine.*

One of the most overlooked specialized libraries in Arkansas is the Masonic Library located in the Masonic Temple at 7th and Scott Streets in downtown Little Rock. That institution has considerable information on fraternal history and Albert Pike, one of the foremost leaders of American Masonry.

Any discussion of Arkansas' special libraries would be incomplete without mentioning the *Arkansas Gazette* historical library. Under the direction of the prominent Arkansas historian, Mrs. Margaret Smith Ross, the *Gazette* library has a wide variety of both printed and manuscript source materials. Included in their holdings are the personal papers of John N. Heiskell, the longtime editor of the paper. (The *Gazette* library operates on a restricted basis, therefore, researchers should make an appointment.)

It should always be assumed that items found in various "Arkansas Collections" of libraries *do not circulate* (i.e. they cannot be checked out). The reason for this is obvious: books on Arkansas usually are printed in small numbers and therefore are difficult to replace when lost. As indicated previously, some libraries will circulate Arkansas volumes if duplicate copies are available.

Library Finding Aids

For the researcher who cannot find a specific volume on Arkansas history, many libraries in the state have ways of helping. All libraries should have a copy of *Arkansas Books and Materials,* published by the Arkansas Library Commission in 1967. This guide lists alphabetically by author and title the Arkansas materials held by about forty public libraries in the state. Although dated, this source can be of immense value in tracking down an elusive volume.

An *Arkansas Union Catalog* is now being published quarterly on microfiche. It is an author, title, and subject listing of all books (not just those pertaining to Arkansas) cataloged by those libraries in Arkansas which participate in the Ohio College Library Center bibliographic program. The *Catalog* includes books cataloged from the date each library joined, which, in most cases, was November 1975. Since books published prior to that date are constantly being acquired and cataloged, older sources will appear in the catalog also.

Those libraries with copies of the *Arkansas Union Catalog* are:

Arkansas River Valley Regional (Dardanelle)

CLOC (Magnolia)
Crowley's Ridge Regional (Jonesboro)
Jefferson County (Pine Bluff)
North Arkansas Regional (Harrison)
Ozarks Regional (Fayetteville)
Central Arkansas Library System (Little Rock)
Arkansas State Library (Little Rock)
University of Arkansas (Fayetteville)
University of Arkansas at Little Rock
University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
University of Central Arkansas (Conway)
University of Arkansas Medical Sciences Campus (Little Rock)
Henderson State University (Arkadelphia)
Arkansas Tech University (Russellville)
Ouachita Baptist University (Arkadelphia)
John Brown University (Siloam Springs)
Harding College (Searcy)
Hendrix College (Conway)

The *National Union Catalog*, published by the Library of Congress, is an author and title listing of books and other materials which are owned by the Library of Congress as well as many other libraries throughout the country. This source can be invaluable in locating a specific book and is available at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville and the State Library in Little Rock.

Most public and university libraries offer interlibrary loan service to their patrons. If one library does not own a book, it can be borrowed from another. However, there are rules governing borrowing through interlibrary loan and they will vary somewhat at each library. It would be best to check with the local library before depending on this service.

Directory of County and Regional Libraries in Arkansas as of November 1977

Library	Location	Zip	Telephone
Arkansas County			
North District	Stuttgart	72160	673-1966
South District	DeWitt	72042	946-1151
Arkansas River Valley	Dardanelle	72834	229-4418
(Franklin, Johnson, Logan, Pope, and Yell Counties)			
Ashley County	Hamburg	71646	853-8781
Bradley County	Warren	71671	226-3363
Central Arkansas System	Little Rock	72201	374-7546
(Lonoke, Perry, and Pulaski Counties)			
Chicot County	Lake Village	71653	265-5150

Cleveland County	Rison	71665	325-7270
C L O C	Magnolia	71753	234-1991
(Calhoun, Columbia, Lafayette, and Ouachita Counties)			
Conway County	Morrilton	72110	354-5204
Crittenden County	Marion	72364	739-3238
Cross County	Wynne	72396	238-3850
Crowley's Ridge	Jonesboro	72401	935-5133
(Craighead and Poinsett Counties)			
Dallas County	Fordyce	71742	352-3592
Faulkner-Van Buren	Conway	72032	327-7482
Jackson County	Newport	72112	523-2952
Jefferson County	Pine Bluff	71601	534-4802
Lawrence County	Walnut Ridge	72476	886-3222
Mid-Arkansas: Saline Co.	Benton	72015	778-4766
Hot Spring County	Malvern	72104	332-6412
Grant County	Sheridan	72150	942-4436
Mississippi County	Blytheville	72315	762-2431
North Arkansas	Harrison	72601	365-3665
(Baxter, Boone, Carroll, Madison, Marion, Newton, and Searcy Counties)			
Northeast Arkansas	Paragould	72450	236-8711
(Clay, Greene, and Randolph Counties)			
Ozarks	Fayetteville	72701	442-6253
(Crawford and Washington Counties and the city of Rogers in Benton County)			
Phillips-Lee-Monroe:	Helena	72342	338-3537
Phillips County	Helena	72342	338-3537
Lee County	Marianna	72360	295-2688
Monroe County	Clarendon	72029	747-5593
Prairie County	Des Arc	72040	256-4316
Scott-Sebastian	Greenwood	72936	996-2856
Southeast Arkansas	Monticello	71655	367-3336
(Desha, Drew, and Lincoln Counties)			
Southwest Arkansas	Hope	71801	777-4564
(Hempstead, Howard, Little River, Nevada, Pike, Polk, and Sevier Counties)			
Tri Lakes	Hot Springs	71901	623-4161
(Clark, Garland, and Montgomery Counties)			
Union County	El Dorado	71730	863-5447
White County	Searcy	72143	268-2392
White River	Batesville	72501	793-7347
(Cleburne, Fulton, Independence, Izard, Sharp, and Stone Counties)			
Woodruff County	Augusta	72006	347-5331

Directory of Public Libraries in Towns and Cities as of July 1976

Library	Location	Zip	Telephone
BENTONVILLE	Bentonville	72712	273-3535
CROSSETT	Crossett	71635	364-2230
FORREST CITY	Forrest City	72335	633-5646
FORT SMITH	Fort Smith	72901	783-0229

WILLIAM F. LAMAN	North Little Rock	72114	758-1720
SILOAM SPRINGS	Siloam Springs	72761	524-4236
TEXARKANA	Texarkana	75501	214-794-7911
WEST MEMPHIS	West Memphis	72301	735-2452

Directory of Special Libraries in Arkansas as of August 1976

Services For The Blind			
Ark. Enterprises	2811 Fair Park, LR	72204	664-7100
Ark. State Library	No. 1 Capitol Mall, LR	72201	371-1155
Ark. Blind School	2600 W. Markham, LR	72205	371-2109
Ark. Legis. Council	State Capitol, LR	72201	371-1937
Air Force Base	Blytheville	72317	763-3931
Air Force Base	Jacksonville	72076	988-6979
Ark. Arts Center	Little Rock	72203	372-4000 (41)
Ark. School for Deaf	Little Rock	72205	371-1950
Ark. Supreme Court	Little Rock	72201	374-2512
Baptist Med. Center	Little Rock	72205	227-2671
Dept. of Education			
Audio-Visual	Little Rock	72201	371-2060
ESEA Title II	Little Rock	72201	371-1041
Library Supervisor	Little Rock	72201	371-1961
Murphy Oil Corp.	El Dorado	71730	862-6411
St. Vincent Infirmary	Little Rock	72205	661-3991
U.S. Consolidated V. A. Hospital			
Chief, Lib. Service	Little Rock	72206	372-8361 (294)
Medical Lib L.R. Div.	Little Rock	72206	372-8361 (295)
Med. Lib. No. L.R. Div.	No. Little Rock	72114	372-8361 (586)
U.S.V.A. Hospital	Fayetteville	72701	443-2301
Immanuel Baptist Church	1000 Bishop, LR	72202	376-3071
Ark. Geological Com.	Little Rock	72204	371-1309

Directory of Academic Libraries in Arkansas as of April 1977

Arkansas Baptist College
1600 High Street
Little Rock, AR 72202
374-4923

Arkansas College
Learning Resources Center
Batesville, AR 72501
793-9813 (Ext. 206)

Arkansas State University
Dean B. Ellis Library
P.O. Box EEEE
State University, AR 72467
972-3078

Arkansas State University
Beebe Branch
Drawer H
Beebe, AR 72012
882-3393 (Ext. 33)

Arkansas Tech University
Russellville, AR 72801
968-0304

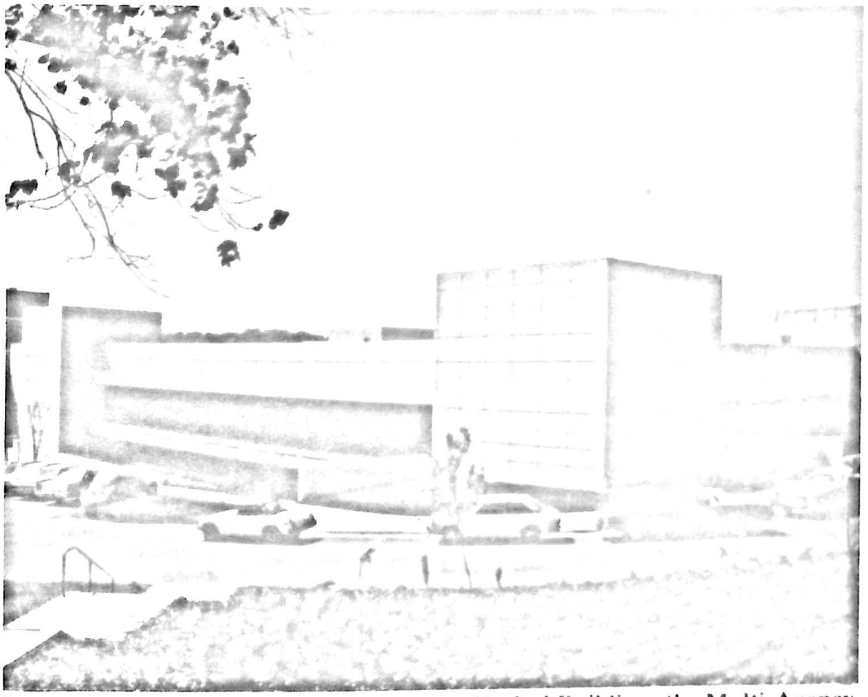
Central Baptist College
Central College Station
Conway, AR 72032
329-6872

College of the Ozarks
Dobson Memorial Library
Clarksville, AR 72830
754-3964

Crowley's Ridge College
P.O. Box 138
Paragould, AR 72450
236-6901 (Ext. 31)

East Arkansas Community College
P.O. Box 1039
Forrest City AR 72335
633-4480

Garland County Community College
1 College Drive
Mid-America Park
Hot Springs, AR 71901
767-9371



Located immediately to the west of the State Capitol Building, the Multi-Agency Complex houses the Arkansas History Commission and the Arkansas State Library as well as several other state agencies.

Harding College
Beaumont Memorial Library
Box 928, College Station
Searcy, AR 72143
268-6161 (Ext. 354)

Henderson State University
Huie Library
Arkadelphia, AR 71923
264-5511 (Ext. 200)

Hendrix College
Olin C. Bailey Library
Conway, AR 72032
329-6811 (Ext. 302)

John Brown University
P.O. Box 3054
Siloam Springs, AR 72761
524-3131 (Ext. 203)

Mississippi County Community College
P.O. Drawer 1109
Blytheville, AR 72315
762-1020

North Arkansas Community College
Pioneer Ridge
Harrison, AR 72601
743-3000 (Ext. 34)

Ouachita Baptist University
Riley Library
Arkadelphia, AR 71923
246-4531 (Ext. 222)

Philander Smith College
812 West 13th Street
Little Rock, AR 72202
375-9845 (Ext. 46)

Phillips County Community College
P.O. Box 785
Helena, AR 72342
338-6496

Shorter College
604 Locust
No. Little Rock, AR 72114
374-6305

Southern Arkansas University
Box 1228, SAU
Magnolia, AR 71753
234-5120 (Ext. 260)

Southern Arkansas University
El Dorado Branch
301 Summit Ave.
El Dorado, AR 71730
862-8131 (Ext. 9)

Southern Arkansas University
Southwest Technical Institute
Division
P.O. Box 3048, East Camden Branch
Camden, AR 71701
574-0741 (Ext. 26)

Southern Baptist College
Box 457, College City Branch
Walnut Ridge, AR 72476
886-6741 (Ext. 28)

Texarkana Community College
2500 North Robison Road
Texarkana, TX 75501
214-838-4541 (Ext. 251)

University of Arkansas
University Libraries
Fayetteville, AR 72701
575-4101 (Ext. 22)

University of Arkansas at
Little Rock
33rd and University Ave.
Little Rock, AR 72204
569-3121

University of Arkansas at
Pine Bluff
Watson Memorial Library
Pine Bluff, AR 71601
535-6700 (Ext. 446)

University of Arkansas at
Monticello
P.O. Box 3599
Monticello, AR 71655
367-6811 (Ext. 80)

University of Arkansas Medical
Sciences Campus
Library
4301 West Markham St.
Little Rock, AR 72201
661-5980

University of Arkansas School
of Law
Little Rock Division
Law Library
400 West Markham
Little Rock, AR 72201
375-8223 (Ext. 41)

University of Arkansas Technology
Campus
1201 McAlmont (P.O. Box 3017)
Little Rock, AR 72203
374-1333

University of Central Arkansas
Torreyson Library
Conway, AR 72032
329-2931 (Ext. 449)

Westark Community College
P.O. Box 3649
Fort Smith, AR 72913
785-4241 (Ext. 252)

Chapter 3

Arkansas History Commission

Since its creation in 1905 the Arkansas History Commission has attempted to preserve Arkansas' official state archives and, to a lesser extent, a variety of miscellaneous research materials and manuscript collections. In the early years the Commission was housed in tiny quarters in the state capitol building where Dr. Dallas T. Herndon, the first director, fought a mostly losing battle to preserve the historical records of our state. In 1951 the Commission moved to the west wing of the Old State House, where it remained until the spring of 1979. The Commission is currently housed in larger quarters on the second floor of the new state office building at One Capitol Mall on the state capitol grounds.

Unfortunately, the growth in available space has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in Commission personnel. As a result many of the manuscript holdings are just now being arranged and described and finding aids prepared. Even with these limitations, the Arkansas History Commission can offer several opportunities to the researcher in state and local history.

Types of Records

Since the Arkansas History Commission was created to preserve the official state archives, it is not at all surprising that the bulk of the Commission's holdings are of an official nature. Journals of the state legislature, official agency and commission reports, digests of laws, all these—and many more—are housed in the Commission archives. It has purchased from the Library of Congress a large collection of microfilmed records of the state which were filmed during the 1940's. These records are particularly valuable since many of the original records have been lost or destroyed.

The Commission has a fairly good collection of the office correspondence of several state agencies and some elected officials. Beginning with the administration of George W. Hays, most gover-

nors have left their papers with the Commission. Among the more valuable and extensive gubernatorial papers are those of Governor Sidney S. McMath. All of these papers have been arranged for use or are in the process of being arranged.

In addition to official state archives, the Commission has accessioned numerous private manuscript collections. One of the most valuable of these is the Gulley Collection, which relates to Arkansas from territorial days through the Reconstruction era. Likewise, the Kie Oldham Collection is an extensive body of manuscripts pertaining to the Civil War and Reconstruction.

Most of the manuscript collections are limited primarily to use by professional academic researchers. Among these are the Clara B. Eno Collection, an extensive holding dealing with the Arkansas River Valley and Northwest Arkansas. (The University of Arkansas Special Collections in Fayetteville owns a separate Eno Collection.) Another useful collection is the William E. Woodruff Papers, compiled by the founder and first editor of the *Arkansas Gazette.* Other important manuscripts may be found in the Myra McAlmont Vaughan Collection and the Trimble Papers. Naturally, space limitations do not permit a complete listing of all the manuscript collections held by the Commission. They are, however, a very important component of the Commission's holdings.

Many of the Commission's holdings do not fit into neat categories. Rather, they compose a collective mixture of Arkansas data. They are nevertheless very useful to the local history researcher. For example, the Commission has a wide variety of U.S. Government records. Among the more heavily used holdings are the United States Census records. Through the years the Commission has purchased microfilm copies of the census returns for most states from 1790 to 1880, totaling over 4,000 rolls of film. Included in this total are all census returns for Arkansas 1830 through 1900. (The 1820 and 1890 census records of Arkansas are not extant.) Indices are available at the Commission for the 1830, 1840, and 1850 censuses; and a special Soundex index is available for the 1880 and 1900 returns. The 1860 census for Arkansas is in the process of being indexed.

Another collection of federal government records available on microfilm are various veterans files. Included are records on soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War. As one would expect, the most extensive records deal with the Civil War, since Arkansas provided over 60,000 recruits for the Confederacy and more than 5,000 for the Union army. Related to the veterans records are many rolls of microfilmed pension applications and related data. These, too, primarily deal with the Civil War, and Confederate veterans in par-

ticular.

Post office records for Arkansas are also available at the Commission. They include postmaster appointments as well as the site geographical location reports.

Perhaps the commission's most valuable single research tool is its vast collection of microfilmed Arkansas newspapers. Certainly the newspaper collection is the largest of all the Commission's holdings, comprising well over 7,000 rolls of film. With a current acquisition of some 500 titles per week, this collection is growing rapidly. Although the newspaper collection is strongest in the post-1870 period, the Commission is constantly acquiring and filming back issues of many papers. Of course, complete files of the two major state dailies, the *Arkansas Gazette* and the *Arkansas Democrat,* are available.

Among the miscellaneous records held by the Commission are a variety of data originally produced by various local governments. Of special importance are the tax assessment records of the various Arkansas counties from 1819 to 1868. Moreover, in more recent times the Commission has acquired records from many counties through its County Records Microfilming Project. This is being accomplished through a cooperative venture with the Genealogical Society of Utah whereby the History Commission is microfilming a wide variety of county records from throughout the state. Although these records are selective in both subject and period covered, they still comprise a vast collection of rich historical research material.

The Commission acquired a unique collection of Arkansas cemetery inventories through the cooperation of the Extension Home Makers Clubs of Arkansas. Another body of papers acquired through cooperation with outside agencies is the Commission's religious records collection. These included records of local congregations, files of denominational newspapers, and published records of district, state, and national organizations. Although most of these records pertain to the Baptist denomination, other groups, including the Methodists, are well represented.

Space limitations preclude a detailed discussion of many of the special holdings within the Arkansas History Commission Archives. However, mention must be made of the very fine cartographic collection and the extensive photographic holdings, both of which are available for research use.

Chapter 4

Municipal Records

One of the frequently overlooked and neglected research sources is municipal archives. Since the establishment of Arkansas Post by the French in 1686, cities and towns have been an important fixture in Arkansas history. Many of our cities have maintained thorough records, detailing the many facets of urban growth on a none-too-civilized frontier. In this chapter the various components of municipal archives will be briefly discussed. Special emphasis will be given to the records of Little Rock, since it is the state capital and largest city. In many ways Little Rock can serve as an example for research in other Arkansas cities since most municipalities generally keep the same types of records.

Often the most historically valuable records maintained by municipalities are the minutes of city council meetings. Given the systematic manner in which these records accumulate, they are generally preserved better than most city records. The minutes are usually entered into large bound books, thereby keeping the records in one central location and easily accessible. In Little Rock, for example, the city council minutes are extant back to 1835. These handwritten (until 1945) records are a treasure of historical information. As the title indicates, the minute books are primarily devoted to the transactions of the city fathers. Sometimes, though, city clerks used minute books as a catchall for any and all records which did not seem to fit anywhere else. This was particularly true in the nineteenth century. As a result, one can find such diverse items as early school records inserted in the minute books.* Sometimes early municipal ordinances were posted in the City Council minute books. (As the years passed and the number of ordinances increased, these records have been filed separately. Cities have periodically compiled these ordinances and published them in

*On the Arkansas frontier schools were often administered by municipal authorities since there was no independent public school system in Arkansas until the Reconstruction era.

book form.)

Most of Arkansas' larger towns and cities have health boards, which usually generate large quantities of records. Sometimes these health records contain such valuable historical information as death rates, causes of death, infant mortality, and vermin control.

As Arkansas cities grew through the years they usually created more and more commissions, authorities, and boards. These bodies, of course, generated records. Most municipalities found it necessary very early in their existence to establish water and sewer commissions. Many towns have airport commissions, while Little Rock and most of the other larger cities have planning commissions. In 1915 Little Rock was caught up in the reform impulse of the Progressive movement and went so far as to create a Vice Commission, an attempt to eradicate a very old problem in Arkansas' capital city. Records from these commissions can be of vast interest to students of urban and social history.

A limited number of tax records can be found in Arkansas municipal archives. Before the Civil War there were few taxes at any level of government, particularly at the municipal level. But beginning during the Reconstruction era more taxes were necessary to pay for greatly expanded public works and institutions. For example, in the Little Rock municipal records can be found registration forms used in taxing wagons. Other income came from rentals in the publicly-owned city market-place. In recent years tax collections have increased dramatically and, likewise, so have tax records.

Many of the records found in municipal archives do not lend themselves to easy categorization. Photographs, for example, crop up here and there in city halls throughout the state. (Little Rock has compiled a gallery of photographs and paintings of former mayors.) Occasionally municipal election records are kept in city archives. City clerks often maintain complete files of petitions and memorials addressed to the city council. Genealogists oftentimes discover, much to their pleasure, that some cities maintain municipal cemetery records.

In conclusion, it is important to realize that the diverse nature of municipal archives often makes them difficult to use. The first step in overcoming this problem is to gain the support and assistance of the municipal official who maintains these records. These willing custodians, although not trained archivists, can mean the difference between success or failure in mining the rich veins hidden away deep within most city archives.

Chapter 5

County Records

The unit of government known as the "county" is especially relevant to Arkansas history, since Arkansas was a huge county in Missouri before the area became a separate territory. Today we have seventy-five counties, each with at least one courthouse.* The skillful researcher will find these county repositories to be storehouses of a variety of official records and documents.

For the purpose of this discussion, these county records have been broken down into five main subject groups: tax records, county bookkeeping records, marriage records, probate records, and miscellaneous records. Within each subject group there are numerous subgroups, particularly in the catchall "miscellaneous" category.

Each county official, ranging from sheriff to coroner, generates and maintains some records. However, the county clerk is specifically designated by law as the primary county record keeper. Most of the types of records mentioned here generally may be found in the county clerk's office. However, judicial records and other such special types of records may be housed in such places as the office of the circuit clerk or the circuit judge. Remember, just because a series of records cannot be located in the county clerk's office does not mean they do not exist.

Although state laws prohibit the destruction of public records, storage space limitations and attendant costs often result in the destruction of non-current records. Conversely, many county officials go to great lengths to preserve records, only to store them in

*Ten counties have more than one county seat, and, therefore, have multiple courthouses. They are: Arkansas (Stuttgart, DeWitt), Carroll (Berryville, Eureka Springs), Clay (Piggott, Corning), Craighead (Jonesboro, Lake City), Franklin (Ozark, Charleston), Logan (Paris, Booneville), Mississippi (Blytheville, Osceola), Prairie (Des Arc, De Valls Bluff), Sebastian (Ft. Smith, Greenwood), and Yell (Dardanelle, Danville).

such a haphazard manner that systematic retrieval is impossible.

Tax Records

The county, much more so than the city, generates many records relating to tax assessing and collecting. The most important county tax, the one that generates the most revenue, is the real estate tax. This tax alone can generate three separate types of records: real estate assessment books, real estate tax books, and real estate tax receipts.

Closely related to the real estate taxes are the personal property tax records. Personal property taxes cover such taxable items as household furnishings, livestock, and carriages (or automobiles in more recent times). These records, especially when used in conjunction with the real tax documents, are very useful to the historian attempting to determine the social and economic status of a person. Cliometricians (historians who utilize mathematics and computer science as research tools) find these tax records useful since they involve almost every household in any given county, usually over a long period of time.

Bookkeeping Records

Like any agency of government, counties generate many in-house bookkeeping records. Each county agency usually maintains its own "set of books," with the county clerk serving as a type of central clearing house. Some of the records most useful to historians are the county warrant registries. These records detail the expenditures of county funds, usually listing the recipient and the service performed or goods received by the county government. The county officials who collect taxes, often the sheriff or collector and the county treasurer, are required to maintain detailed ledgers. County payroll records are most often maintained by the county clerk. There is a hodge-podge of miscellaneous bookkeeping records, such as the county road funds and the county clerk's cash books.

Marriage Records

Marriage records are often the best maintained of all county records. This is due, in part, to the federal and state governmental bureaucracy which requires copies of marriage certificates to substantiate employment, welfare, and other official claims. Although genealogists count marriage licenses as one of their fundamental research tools, they are often neglected by more tradi-

tional historians. This is unfortunate since Arkansas marriage records contain several important bits of biographical information. For example, a complete marriage record usually lists the names of both marriage partners, their ages, the date and place of marriage, and the witnesses. Often, the record will note the name of the minister or other officials, as well as the name of the church in which the wedding took place. Until recent years, the race of the principals was frequently noted.

As mentioned earlier, marriage records are steadfastly maintained by most county clerks in Arkansas. In Pulaski County, for example, every book of marriage records since 1838 has been preserved, microfilmed, and thoroughly indexed. (The marriage record series begins with "Book B," since the first record book has been lost.)

Probate Records

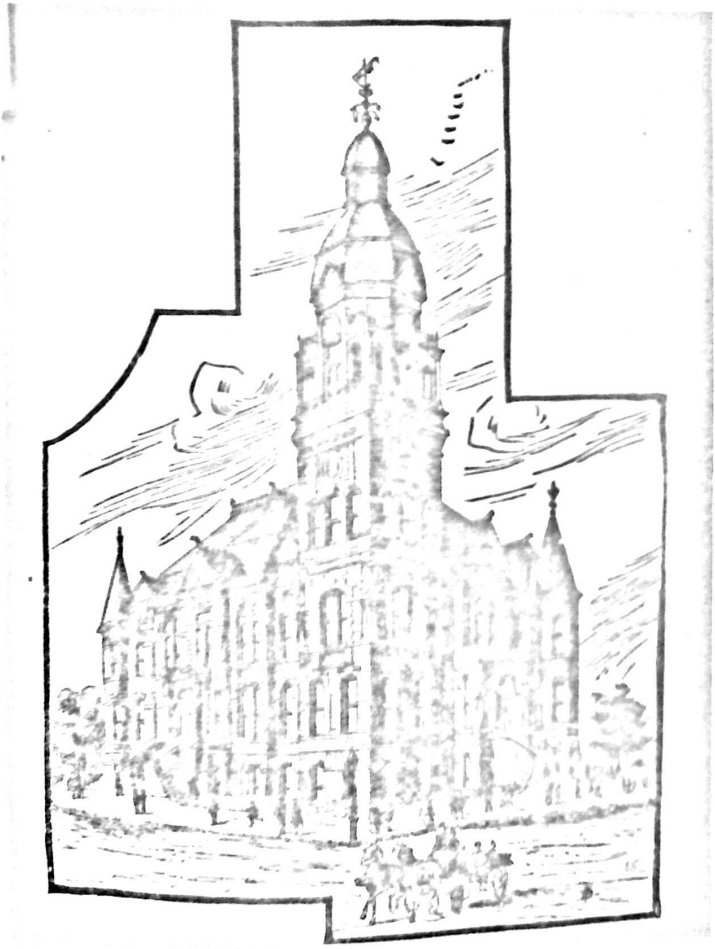
Probate records, which for this study also include wills, are a very valuable research tool. As with marriage records, the county clerk records and administers county probate records. Wills are usually copied into large ledger-type books in the clerk's office. Upon the death of an individual, a will is probated and a file is begun on that estate. Administrators of the estate must periodically file reports and other data pertaining to the financial condition of the estate. Sometimes, especially if the estate is large, years pass before it is completely settled.

Historians will find that most probate estate files contain a rather thorough inventory of assets and liabilities. Every parcel of land, regardless of size, is listed, usually accompanied by a legal description. Estimates of the value of the real property is normally included. Stocks and bonds, outstanding loans, and insurance policies are often itemized.

Interesting bits of information turn up throughout these probate records. For instance, the estate files of the prominent Little Rock lawyer-businessman-politician Absalom Fowler recorded the title and author of every book in his sizeable library.

The liabilities of the estate tell much about a person. By law every debt must be recorded; and they range from miniscule water bills to huge business loans. Even the costs of the deceased's funeral is not overlooked. Occasionally a probate record will detail the type of coffin used, price of tombstone, and the number of black carriages rented for the funeral procession. Morbid though it may be, these are the facts from which local historical writing can be enlivened.

Pulaski County is fortunate to have probate records extending all



The various county courthouses should not be neglected by the local history researcher.

the way back to the 1820's. The first 100 years of probate files, 1820-1920, have been turned over to the State History Commission, where they have been arranged and indexed for easy use. The Pulaski County will books are also complete back to 1820. They have been microfilmed and thoroughly indexed and are available in the county clerk's office as well as the Arkansas History Commission.

Miscellaneous Records

Every county courthouse in Arkansas, and the county clerk's office in particular, houses a great number of records which have been labeled "miscellaneous" for purposes of this volume. In the Pulaski County Courthouse, for example, one can even find a little book containing the livestock brands and ear markings registered in the county from 1856 to 1960. Less unusual, but perhaps of more use to the historian, are the minute books of various county boards and commissions. Many counties, including Pulaski, had Confederate pension boards; and most counties had committees on cattle tick eradication. Most of the counties at one time had official boards of medical examiners whose job was to license physicians and nurses. One very large set of records in most counties is that of the "County Court." These records, especially in the nineteenth century, served as a catchall, a filing place for county documents which did not seem to fit anywhere else. Today these records are mostly limited to official rulings, judgements, and directives issued by the county judge or Quorum Court.

The possibilities for research in a county courthouse are enormous. Local historians cannot afford to overlook their own county records. County government, during the 1800's in particular, was a more important governmental unit than it is today. Therefore, to feel the heartbeat of the past, one must be ever mindful of the research opportunities at the local county level.

Pulaski County Records

The following governmental records of Pulaski County are available for research in the office of Pulaski County Clerk, County Courthouse, Little Rock. These records are typical of those found in most counties.

I. Tax Records
   1. Real Estate Assessment Books (1828-present)
   2. Real Estate Tax Books (1828-present)
   3. Real Estate Tax Receipts (1935-present)
   4. Personal Property Tax Books (1869-present)

5. List of names on the 1890 Personal Property Tax Book. (This list is of importance since the 1890 Census was destroyed.)
6. Delinquent Lands (1838-present)

II. Marriage Records (1838-present; Book "A" is missing.)

III. County Bookkeeping Records:
1. County Clerk's Cash Books (1839-present)
2. County Payroll Records (1943-present)
3. Warrant Registry (1831-present)
4. County Road Fund (1901-present)
5. County Ledgers of Treasurer, Collector & Sheriff (1875-present)

IV. Voter Registration Records:
1. Poll Tax Lists (1952-1964)
2. Voter Registration (1965-present)
3. Misc. Voter Poll Tax Lists (1915-present)
4. Prior to the late 1950's, poll tax payment was also noted on the Personal Property Tax Books, which are available.

V. Miscellaneous Pulaski County Records:
1. Incorporated Companies (1869-1965)
2. County Prisoners (1891-1957)
3. Clerical Credentials (1839-1964)
4. Will Records (1820-1970)
5. Grantee and Grantor Index of Deeds, Mortages, Bills of Sale, etc. (1819-1890)
6. Applications of Ex-Confederates and U.S. Soldiers and blind persons to peddle without a license in accordance with an act of 1899.
7. Justice of the Peace Records (1875-1911)
8. Minutes of the Confederate Pension Board (1901-1922)
9. Confederate Pension Warrant Registry (1909-1938)
10. Minutes of Committee on Cattle Tick Eradication (1918-1919)
11. Persons admitted to Tuberculosis Sanitorium at the expense of the County (1910-1921)
12. Persons committed to the insane asylum or judged "insane, addicted to opiates, drugs or intoxicating liquors" (1883-1917)
13. Livestock Marks and Brands (1856-1960)
14. Circuit Court Civil Records (1853-1876). The Records include several citizenship naturalizations.
15. Circuit Court Criminal Indictment Books (1848-1863 & 1879-1893)

16. Surety Bond Books "A" and "B" (1838-1886)
17. Various School Fund Books (1870-1916)
18. State Auditor's Reports of Pulaski County (1933-present)

Courthouses Which Have Suffered Fires

Russell P. Baker, state archivist with the Arkansas History Commission, has compiled the following list of Arkansas courthouses which have been destroyed by fire. Only those fires which resulted in damage to county records are listed. In several cases some records were salvaged. It is advisable to contact county officials prior to a visit if you know the courthouse has burned.

County	Date of Destruction	County	Date of Destruction
Baxter	1890	Marion	1888
Benton	1865	Mississippi	1865
Carroll	1869	Newton	1866
Clay	1893	Ouachita	1877
Craighead	1878	Perry	1881
Crawford	1877	Pike	1895
Franklin	1863	Poinsett	1873
Fulton	1877	Polk	1883
Garland	1913	Prairie	1853
Grant	1877	St. Francis	1874
Greene	1876	Scott	1882
Izard	1889	Searcy	1865
Little River	1882	Sebastian	1865
Logan	1878	Sharp	1880
Madison	1902	Van Buren	1863

Chapter 6

University of Arkansas Special Collections

The Special Collections Department of the University of Arkansas Library contains a variety of research materials which, for any one of several reasons, require restricted housing and limited use for specialized purposes. The materials in this department which relate to the researching of Arkansas history fall into five separate categories. The two largest categories, the Arkansas Collection and the manuscript collections, will be discussed fully later in the chapter. The remaining three categories include historical maps, photographs, and the Folklore Collection.

Special Collections also houses over 200 historical maps of Arkansas in addition to those which are included in individual manuscript collections or are classified in the Arkansas Collection. Over 2,800 photographs, most of which record the history of the University of Arkansas, can also be found there. The University Folklore Collection is of interest to researchers of the social and cultural history of Arkansas. It includes tapes of Arkansas folk songs recorded in the Ozark Mountain region between 1949 and 1965 which have been transcribed into typescript.

The Arkansas Collection is the largest group of materials in the department and the most heavily used. It is a collection of *published* materials only, with a total of over 10,000 titles. Both primary and secondary sources are found in this collection. An attempt is made to acquire anything in print that relates to Arkansas, including even "vanity press" publications, such as limited edition books of poetry by Arkansans.

More than half of the materials in the Arkansas Collection are periodicals or other serials. Daily and weekly newspapers are not preserved due to space limitations. However, microfilm copies of more than 200 Arkansas newspapers from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are available in the University Library's Audio-Visual Department and are listed in the card catalog in Special Col-

lections for the convenience of the researcher working there.

The Arkansas Collection includes publications of most county and regional historical societies in the state. In addition to historical organizations, the publications of many other institutions are also received. These include such diverse organizations as the Arkansas branch of the AFL-CIO, chambers of commerce, the Roman Catholic Diocese of Arkansas, Masonic groups, various professional and business organizations, literary societies, FFA and 4-H clubs, the American Legion, and the Arkansas chapter of the ACLU. The variety of serials and periodicals received indicates the desire of the Special Collections Department to preserve records pertaining to every aspect of Arkansas history, not merely political or governmental.

A sizeable portion of the Arkansas Collection is made up of official state records. It is constantly enlarged with the receipt of biennial, annual, quarterly, monthly, and weekly publications from the several agencies of the state government.

All of the materials in the Arkansas Collection are entered in both the main card catalog of the University Library and the Special Collections card catalog. One of the reasons for entry in the main catalog is that much of the material in the Arkansas Collection is duplicated with copies in the library's general collection which can be checked out. (Special Collections materials do not circulate, but some may be borrowed through interlibrary loan.)

The second largest group of sources in the Special Collections Department is composed of over 350 manuscript collections. These collections contain the manuscripts and correspondence of such Arkansas literary figures as John Gould Fletcher, Glenn Ward Dresbach, Edsel Ford, and Otto Rayburn, as well as the papers of Senator J. W. Fulbright from 1941 to 1960, Representative Oren Harris, and the Arkansas Historical Records Survey from 1935 to 1942.

Some of the more heavily used manuscript collections are the Governor Charles Hillman Brough Papers, dating from 1895-1935; and the Harmon L. Remmel Papers, dating from 1852-1927. (Remmel was a prominent Little Rock businessman and the influential leader of the state Republican Party during the first two decades of the twentieth century.) The papers of Thomas Chipman McRae, a congressman and governor of Arkansas, cover the period from 1829-1929.

Among the smaller, but still valuable, manuscript collections are the David Walker Papers. Walker was a distinguished lawyer, jurist, legislator, and politician who served for a time on the Arkansas Supreme Court. The Walker material pertains to the Whig Party in Arkansas, the Civil War, and Reconstruction.

Another small, but notable, collection is the Steven W. Wheeler correspondence. Wheeler was clerk of the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas during the term of the famous "Hanging Judge," Isaac C. Parker. The Daniel Harris Reynolds Papers is another small collection, primarily composed of Confederate Army military documents.

An unusual collection, and one very valuable to historians, is the Robert Allen Leflar War Relocation Authority Collection. From 1942 to 1946 Dr. Leflar was attorney and general solicitor for the War Relocation Authority, the agency in charge of World War II Japanese-American relocation camps in Arkansas.

Among the religious groups which are represented in the manuscript collections are the Cumberland Presbyterians, a group of considerable importance in frontier Northwestern Arkansas. Their records cover the years 1823-1943 and are quite extensive. There are similar holdings from other religious groups, particularly the Baptists.

The department has a considerable backlog of manuscript collections which have not been fully processed. Among those being prepared for research at this time are a second accession of the Fulbright Papers, 1961-1975; the Joe T. Robinson Papers; and over 100 other collections.

All of the manuscript collections open to use have been fully arranged and described. Most of them have been described to the item level, which means that each item in the collection has been listed. A few of the larger collections have been described only to the less specific folder level, which means that the papers have been grouped by year or by the agency which issued them.

The Special Collections Department is open to any serious researcher, however, access to the manuscript collections is more limited and requires the permission of the curator. Visitors should call the library in advance of their visit to insure that the department will be open and *write* (not call) for any further information.

Chapter 7

Black History Sources

Despite the fact that much has been written on Afro-American history, much remains to be done. This is especially true in Arkansas where it is an unexplored subject waiting to be researched, written, and published. Sources are few and far between, however, and the beginning researcher soon learns why so little has been written on this subject.

The most difficult aspect of black history research in Arkansas is not an absolute lack of source material, but the fact that the sources tend to be scattered about here and there. Sadly, much material on Arkansas blacks is located in out-of-state repositories and libraries. A persistent researcher, though, should be able to locate adequate material to complete brief works on many Arkansas black history subjects.

Reference Works

Black history, perhaps more than most local history topics, must be placed in a national context in order to have real meaning. For example, slavery in Arkansas must be viewed as a part of the larger whole. For this reason, it is necessary for the beginning researcher to consult standard reference volumes for information on the subject under study.

Listed below are a few of the more helpful bibliographies, catalogs, and related reference volumes on black history:

Bibliographies:

James McPherson, *el al., Blacks in America: Bibliographical Essays.* Garden City: Doubleday, 1971.

Elizabeth W. Miller, *The Negro in America: A Bibliography.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1970.

Dorothy Porter, *The Negro in the United States, A Selected Bibliography.* Washington: Library of Congress, 1970.

Earle H. West, *A Bibliography of Doctoral Research on the Negro, 1933-1966.* Ann Arbor: University Microfilms, 1969.

Catalogs:

National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1959-.

New York Public Library, *Dictionary Catalog.* Boston: G. K. Hall, 1962. This nine-volume catalog is of the vast Schomburg Collection, New York Public Library.

Miscellaneous Reference Works:

D. B. Gaines, *Racial Possibilities as Indicated by the Negroes of Arkansas.* Little Rock: Philander Smith College, 1898.

Negro Yearbook, An Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro . . . . Tuskegee Institute: Negro Yearbook Publishing Company, 1952.

Harry A. Polski, *The Negro Almanac.* New York: Bellwether, 1971.

Clement Richardson (ed.), *The National Cyclopedia of the Colored Race.* Montgomery, Alabama: National Publishing Company, 1919.

Who's Who in Colored America. New York: Who's Who in America Corporation, 1927-1950.

E. M. Woods, *Blue Book of Little Rock and Argenta.* Little Rock: Central Printing Company, 1907.

Newspapers and Magazines

Since very few black Arkansans left large collections of manuscripts (letters, diaries, etc.), researchers soon discover that newspapers are a valuable alternative source. Here again, Arkansans will find themselves at a great disadvantage since very few black periodicals have survived the ravages of time.

Amanda Saar, who was a librarian at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville, has compiled a thorough listing of all the known black-owned newspapers in the state.* Amazingly, she found that 183 black Arkansas newspapers have been published, although only a tiny fraction of these periodicals have been preserved.

Listed below are the major black Arkansas periodicals which are available to researchers in any numbers. (Scattered issues of many black papers are available at various libraries and collections.)

Baptist Vanguard. Published in Little Rock from 1882 to the present, the *Vanguard* is the longest running black periodical in Arkansas history. Although it is a denominational paper, the *Vanguard* contains much data of a social and political nature. A long run is available at the Arkansas History Commission.

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*See Saar, *Black Arkansas Newspapers, 1869-1975: A Checklist.* Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Library, 1976.

American Guide. Published c. 1889-1905 at Little Rock, the *Guide* was probably the predecessor of the *Mosaic Guide,* a fraternal newspaper. John E. Bush, a prominent black businessman and politician, was editor. The Arkansas History Commission has five copies of this paper.

Arkansas Weekly Mansion. Published c. 1880-1886 at Little Rock, the *Weekly Mansion* was a liberal Republican paper. The University of Arkansas at Fayetteville has scattered issues of this paper available in their microfilm library.

Sooner or later, the researcher in Arkansas Negro history comes to the sad but true realization that searches outside the state must be made if the periodicals are to be thoroughly utilized. It only stands to reason that Northern black newspapers would cover the Arkansas scene since many of their black readers were emigrants from Arkansas. As a result such papers as the *Indianapolis Freeman* not only had correspondents in the state, but frequently even sent reporters into the various Southern states to report on the situation "back Home." Thus, the persistent researcher can find a tremendous amount of data on Arkansas blacks in Northern newspapers and magazines.

Listed below are several of the more helpful out-of-state black periodicals. All of these papers may be found on microfilm at the University of Arkansas Library in Fayetteville.

Atchison Blade (Atchison, Kansas, 1892-1894).
The Broad Axe (Chicago, Illinois, 1891-1927).
Cleveland Gazette (Cleveland, Ohio, 1883-1945).
Colored American (Washington, D.C., 1898-1904).
The Freeman (Indianapolis, Indiana, 1886-1916).
The New York Age (New York City, 1883-1900).
The People's Advocate (Washington, D.C., 1876-1886).
Washington Bee (Washington, D.C., 1882-1922).

These out-of-state periodicals can be very difficult to use, since there is no general index. Therefore, one should be prepared to spend a considerable amount of time in searching through microfilmed copies.

Books

A limited number of book-length studies and monographs have been published on Arkansas black history. These range from highly specialized scholarly tomes to superficial autobiographies. Listed below are the major books on black Arkansas.

Biographies and Autobiographies

History is essentially the study of people and the ways they react

to their environment. Yet, the lives of black people in Arkansas have been largely neglected by the historian. And tragically, black Arkansans themselves have seldom recorded their lives in autobiographies. The few volumes which do exist, however, can throw much light upon the history of black people and their institutions in Arkansas. A selective listing of some of the more valuable biographies and autobiographies of blacks includes:

Maya Angelou, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings.* New York: Bantam Books, 1971.

Mifflin W. Gibbs, *Shadow and Light, An Autobiography.* Washington, D.C.: n.p., 1902.

Dan A. Rudd and Theo Bond, *From Slavery to Wealth: The Life of Scott Bond.* Madison, Arkansas: Journal Printing Company, 1917.

Adolphine Fletcher Terry, *Charlotte Stephens: Little Rock's First Black Teacher.* Little Rock: Academic Press of Arkansas, 1973.

Alice Mae Watson, *Tribute To A Legend.* New York: Carlton Press, 1973.

Miscellaneous Books

Here are some of the miscellaneous works on Arkansas black history and related fields:

Daisy Bates, *The Long Shadow of Little Rock, A Memoir.* New York: McKay & Company, 1962.

L. W. Blue, *History of the Southeast District Baptist Association of Arkansas.* Walnut Lake, Arkansas: n.p.n.d.

William Montgomery Brown, *The Crucial Race Question; or, When and How Shall the Color Line be Drawn.* Little Rock: Churchman's Publishing Company, 1907.

A. E. Bush and P. L. Dorman, *History of the Mosaic Templars of America, Its Founders & Officials.* Little Rock: Central Publishing Company, 1924.

Richard M. Dorson, *Negro Tales from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and Calvin, Michigan.* Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1958.

Orville W. Taylor, *Negro Slavery in Arkansas.* Durham: Duke University Press, 1958.

Works Projects Administration, *Survey of Negroes in Little Rock and North Little Rock. n.p., 1941.*

Theses and Dissertations

Through the years a number of masters theses and doctoral dissertations have been written on subjects related to black history

in Arkansas. Copies of the dissertations can be ordered from University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106. Masters theses are usually available only in the library of the granting institution; however, these studies can often be borrowed through interlibrary loan. The Arkansas History Commission also has microfilm copies of many dissertations and theses.

While this is not a comprehensive accounting, some of these graduate studies are listed below:

Clyde Winfred Cathey, "Slavery in Arkansas," M.A. Thesis, University of Arkansas, 1936.

Fredrick Chambers, "Historical Study of Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, 1873-1943," Ed.D. Dissertation, Ball State University, 1970.

Tom W. Dillard, "The Black Moses of the West: A Biography of Mifflin Wistar Gibbs, 1823-1915," M.A. Thesis, University of Arkansas, 1975.

James Harris Fain, "Political Disfranchisement of the Negro in Arkansas," M. A. Thesis, University of Arkansas, 1961.

De Lois Gibson, "A Historical Study of Philander Smith College, 1877 to 1969," Ed. D. Dissertation, University of Arkansas, 1972.

John William Graves, "The Arkansas Negro and Segregation, 1890-1903," M.A. Thesis, University of Arkansas, 1967.

Ellis G. Mosley, "The History of Higher Education for Negroes in Arkansas," M.A. Thesis, University of Texas, 1949.

John Granberry Pipkin, "Slavery in Arkansas," M.A. Thesis, University of Chicago, 1923.

Ray F. Russell, "Negro Educational Leaders In Arkansas, 1919-1950," Ph. D. Dissertation, Indiana University, 1963.

Joseph M. St. Hilaire, "The Negro Delegates in the Arkansas Constitutional Convention of 1868, A Group Profile," M.A. Thesis, Washington State University, 1970.

Victor D. Starland, "Factors Associated With Negro Voting in a Delta County of Arkansas," Ed. D. Dissertation, University of Arkansas, 1961.

David E. Wallace, "The Little Rock Central Desegregation Crisis of 1957," Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Missouri, 1977.

Chapter 8

Oral History

The use of oral sources in recording history dates from antiquity. Indeed, many primitive peoples still record their history and genealogy through the spoken word. Despite its age, oral history has only in recent decades been adopted by professional historians as a legitimate research technique.

The development of oral history as a means of systematically preserving historical information is credited to the late Allan Nevins, a prominent Columbia University history professor. The idea came to him while conducting research for a biography of President Grover Cleveland. After he had searched all of the extant source materials that historians commonly use, he discovered a number of people were still living who had served in Cleveland's administration. When Nevins talked with these people he discovered that many had information on Cleveland which was not found in the printed sources. To Nevins' joy he came across a substantial amount of colorful ancedotal information. Nevins, always an inquisitive historian, undertook to establish oral history as an accepted research tool.

The end result of Nevins' work was the creation in 1948 of the Columbia University Oral History Program. The success of the Columbia program has spawned numerous imitations throughout the nation. These programs have grown in response to a very real need: namely, the traditional research sources—diaries, letters, memoranda—are being replaced by communication techniques (especially the telephone) which tend not to leave physical records.

Not until Professor Waddy W. Moore established the University of Central Arkansas Oral History Program Office in 1968 did an oral history program come to Arkansas. Programs were started a few years later at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and various other institutions. Although technically not an oral history project, Arkansas College in Batesville has a folklore archives with numerous taped interviews.

Conducting an Interview

Conducting an oral history interview is a two-way street. Both the person being interviewed (the "informant") and the historian asking questions (the "interviewer") are of equal importance in successfully completing an interview. While it is impossible in this limited space to fully discuss the very detailed techniques used in oral history research, a brief discussion will be given of the most important interviewing procedures.*

The first step (and this is very important) toward making a successful oral history project is for the interviewer to inform himself on the topics and the individuals in the interviews. The interviewer must be thoroughly familiar with the general subject to be discussed. For example, if the person being interviewed is a retired Arkansas dairy farmer, then the interviewer should familiarize himself not only with the techniques and practices of dairy farming but also with agricultural history in general. Uninformed interviewers frequently fail to recognize the importance of a response and, therefore, lose an opportunity to ask additional questions on the same subject. Furthermore, an informed interviewer will be better able to evaluate the response since he presumably has an understanding of the informant.

Once the background research has been completed, the interviewer should arrange an appointment with the person to be interviewed. Always allow plenty of time for the session as interviews invariably last longer than expected. This first contact with the informant is of overriding importance. From the very beginning the informant should have a clear understanding of the purpose of the interview, the procedures to be followed, and the importance of being candid. Be sure to carefully explain how the information obtained will be used.

During the first contact it is important to mention the specific topics to be covered as well as the types of information desired. Sometimes it is helpful to give the prospective informant a list of primary subjects or even major questions; however, the interviewer must stress that the informant should not read answers during the interview.

The site of the meeting is crucial to the successful completion of an interview. The informant is usually more talkative if the interview takes place in familiar surroundings. Be sure the furniture is

*This discussion is based in part on a series of "goals and guidelines" issued by the American Oral History Association. Before venturing too far into oral history interviewing, readers are urged to consult the more detailed guides listed in the bibliography.

comfortable and, if a long session is expected, that refreshments are available.

If proper arrangements have been made—if both the informant and interviewer are well prepared—then the actual interview itself will generally proceed smoothly. However, there are a few helpful hints which can insure a productive question and answer session. First, "break the ice" before jumping into the actual interview. Comment on the weather or an aspect of the surroundings. Then, begin the actual questioning with a simple question. Nothing stifles an interview more than beginning with a question that confuses the informant.

Some people seem to be born interviewers. They have a natural knack for getting people to loosen up and talk at length about themselves or their experiences. An interviewer will know that he or she is on the road to success if the informant can be led into a monologue (of course, the monologue must pertain to the subject). It is helpful to ask questions which require explanatory answers. Avoid questions which can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no." Ask followup questions to get more details on important subjects. Sometimes an informant will decide to "tell all" during an interview, and the interviewer must be prepared to take advantage of these moments of candor. Be careful, however, not to raise sensitive issues until a feeling of mutual trust has been developed.

One of the most difficult problems the interviewer faces is the necessity of establishing a chronology. If the questioner follows a chronological format (albeit a flexible one), then the answers tend to be chronological. Often the informant will not know the date of an event; however, the interviewer can sometimes establish chronology by asking the informant to place the event in perspective. Most people organize their lives around events—not dates. Therefore, an informant can usually remember if an event took place before or after his marriage, before or after the birth of a particular child, or during a certain period of employment.

Occasionally, despite the best efforts of the interviewer, the informant will make a statement which is of questionable accuracy or totally out of line with known facts. Sometimes this is due to a mere mental slip of the part of the informant, and the interviewer should ask for further information. By providing additional information, the informant will sometimes correct his own error or will explain why he believes his original answer to be correct.

Finally, the interviewer must be a diligent listener. Maintain good eye-to-eye contact with the informant. An occasional nod of the head or smile will demonstrate to the informant that the interviewer is listening and sincerely interested.

A Note on Equipment

Purchasing tape recorders, tapes, and transcribing equipment is a complicated undertaking. Before an individual or a group undertakes to buy equipment for an oral history project, extensive research should be conducted into the relative merits of the different types of equipment.

Most authorities in the field recommend the use of reel-to-reel recorders. However, in recent years the cassette recorder has been improved to the point that it fills the needs of most researchers. The reel-to-reel recorder has the advantage of providing better sound fidelity than most cassette recorders, and, to an extent, it provides easier control over the tape. One of the major practical advantages of the reel-to-reel is that the reel is readily visible, and, therefore, the interviewer can stop the machine if the tape breaks or becomes entangled.

Among the popular reel-to-reel recorders are various models by Wollensak, Sony, and Realistic. This list will become outdated rapidly as new machines are developed and old equipment improved.

The great advantage of cassette recorders is their compact size and simplicity. Many cassette recorders even have built-in microphones, a convenient feature, which, alas, lessens the fidelity of the recording somewhat. Most cassette recorders can be operated by batteries, a feature which makes them highly versatile. The major disadvantage of the cassette recorder is the cassette tape. While conveniently sized and easy to store, they are sometimes unreliable. Also, the tape is encased in a plastic cover, making it difficult to monitor during the interview.

Even name-brand tapes are not fool-proof and the thinner 45-minute tapes have a much higher breakage rate than reel-to-reel tapes.

There are any number of good cassette recorders, including models by Sony and Hitachi. The more detailed studies and guide books listed in the bibliography of this booklet provide substantial information on the relative merits of reel-to-reel and cassette recorders as well as data on name brands and supply sources.

A Final Warning

The historian, whether a professional or an amateur, must view every source with a certain degree of skepticism. This is particularly true of oral history. Perhaps a U.S. Navy historian, Captain Ralph C. Parker, put it best when he wrote. "the strongest memory is

weaker than the palest ink."* Of course, Parker was not saying that oral history has no place in historical research; but he did mean that oral sources must be evaluated very carefully and if possible corroborated with other types of sources.

Selected Bibliography

Baum, Willa K., *Oral History for the Local Historical Society.* Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1969 and later editions.

Baum, Willa K., *Transcribing and Editing Oral History.* Nashville: AASLH, 1977.

Davis, Cullom, Kathryn Back, and Kay MacLean, *Oral History: From Tape to Type.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1977.

Harris, Ramon I., Joesph H. Cash, Herbert T. Hoover, and Stephan R. Ward, *The Practice of Oral History: A Handbook.* Glen Rock, NJ: Microfilming Corporation of America, 1975.

Neuenschwander, John A., *Oral History as a Teaching Approach.* Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1976.

*See Parker's article by this title in *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings,* LXXVI (January 1950).

Chapter 9

Genealogical Research

Genealogy is defined as the study of the descent of a person, family, or group from ancestors. This definition is probably unnecessary since genealogy has recently grown in popularity to the point that it is one of the three most common hobbies in America. Millions of people all over the world try to trace their ancestry for many reasons. Some have a desire to find their relatives, some are curious about their ancestors, and some are trying to determine legal heirs or to establish property rights. Regardless of the purpose in beginning research, organization is the key to a planned research program. The following instructions will briefly outline the steps involved in such a program.

Beginners should take a basic research class or carefully study the "how-to-do-it" books listed in the suggested bibliography at the end of this chapter. From this the researcher should learn:

1. How to fill out pedigree charts, family group sheets, personal records, and other forms necessary to identify individuals.
2. What are the source materials and how to evaluate them.
3. How to keep records in order and how to decide on a note-keeping system for ease in organizing the research material.
4. How to use record repositories such as libraries and archives.
5. How to correspond with these repositories.

It is important for the untutored researcher to begin research with resources in the home. These can include family Bibles, newspaper clippings, scrapbooks, naturalization papers, biographies, family histories, diaries and journals, photographs, land records, and certificates of birth, marriage, and death. Oral history can also be invaluable. Question the elders of the family who may have research materials and can help in identifying items, such as photographs.

Record on the various genealogical charts all known data and list the sources of this information. Decide to focus on one particular family. It is important for the beginner to start with the current

generation of that family and work back one generation at a time.

The basic information to collect about each ancestor includes the following:

- Name
- Place and date of birth
- Address (include past addresses and dates of residence there)
- Date and place of death
- Education, including names, address, and dates of attendance for each school
- Occupation(s)
- Places of employment, with addresses and dates
- Names and addresses of parents
- Marital history—if married, when and to whom
- Changes of name—for whatever reason, including marriage (always include all names and various spellings)
- Names and addresses of all children. If that person sired a number of children with different spouses, always note the child's real father and mother along with any adopted or foster parents.
- Church, political, club, or society affiliations, including offices held and names of key friends (for further information)
- Public offices held
- Military service record
- Honors received—scholarships, grants, awards, medals, etc.

Record where, when, and from whom these facts were received. *Accuracy is the prime concern,* so always record facts immediately, verify them, and note the sources so that discrepancies can be checked later.

Check printed sources for family names. These sources include family histories found in public and university libraries, the Library of Congress, and genealogical and historical libraries. Local histories (county or regional) could contain references to the name being traced. Newspapers can provide vital records and local biographical information. Periodicals such as the *Genealogical Helper* publish how-to information, family histories, and articles on other genealogical and historical subjects. It helps to advertise genealogical research problems in the "query" sections of these periodicals. (The *Arkansas Family Historian* has a large query section. Write the editor at 4200 "A" Street, Little Rock, AR 72205.)

The public library can supply the names of historical and genealogical publications and societies that pertain to the areas where one's ancestors lived. The address of national and state archives can also be found there, along with addresses of other

libraries.

Be aware of the surname variations of ancestors. Many were illiterate or did not give correct spellings of their names. They could not check to see if names were accurately written by recorders and, thus, many names were spelled as they sounded. Personal names as well as surnames were simplified, Anglicized, or changed when translated from one language to another.

Study the history of the area where your family lived. Read county histories, if they are available. Check the card catalog in libraries in the area for such histories. This study will help the researcher better understand the factors which shaped your ancestor's lives.

The United States government has always gathered information, and this data can be used in genealogical research. Federal and state censuses have been taken since 1790, the federal census every ten years. In the earlier census report, only the head of the household was named, with the number of males and females of different age groups also listed. By 1850 all members of the family were named and their age, place of birth, and occupation were recorded. The state censuses were sometimes taken during years between the federal censuses, rather than in the same year.

Check local as well as state and federal records. Vital statistics can be found at the county courthouse in the form of marriage records, probate files, and land deeds. The Arkansas Health Department (4815 W. Markham St., Little Rock, AR 72201) has maintained birth and death records since 1914. Churches often have baptismal, marriage, and funeral records. Local libraries usually have county histories, telephone directories, and city directories.

Make a special effort to correspond with relatives, librarians, county, state, and federal officials for information. Keep inquiries specific and concise and include a self-addressed, stamped envelope. If the question requires extensive research, one will usually receive a list of qualified researchers in the local area who may then be contacted directly.

Find available sources giving information about the areas where the family resided:

1. Check the card catalog in local libraries.
2. Read published guides for research in books, periodicals, and research papers.
3. Correspond with archives and libraries.

Study the use of these sources in research methodology classes or published guides. Organize the sources on a town, county, state, and national basis. Now begin to search the original records to

identify the family. Search a record for a particular name, in a definite locality, at a calculated period of time, and establish the relationship of one individual to another. Move forward step by step. Do one thing at a time and stay with it until it is understood. Viewed as a whole, the research process may appear to be beyond one's powers. Viewed piecemeal, taking one logical and practical step at a time, it is not an impossible task.

A genealogist must work from *established* facts to the *unknown.* First, study to see what other researchers may have done concerning the individual being traced. Then study that information, analyze the data, and plan the research projects. Search the original records, interpret the facts, and compile them into well-prepared records of your ancestors.

Researchers in the field of black genealogy will encounter special problems, some of which will be mentioned here. The Federal Census from 1790 to 1860 listed only free heads of households. Most blacks were not included in census counts until 1870, after the abolition of slavery. To compound the problem, fire has destroyed many courthouses and offices where early documents were kept.

Name changes are frequently confusing, but even more so in black genealogy. Slaves' names, first and last, were sometimes changed when they were sold to other families. (Frequently slaves were given only a first name.) Freedmen often changed their names because of admiration for a famous person or dislike for a former master whose name they bore.

The major library for black genealogical research is the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, a part of New York Public Library. It is located at 103 W. 135th Street, New York, NY 10030. The Little Rock Public Library also has begun a collection of black genealogical sources. These books are housed in the Library's Genealogy Department.

Major Genealogical Collections in Libraries in the U.S.

Some of the largest collections are found in the following libraries:

Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS)
Library and Archives
50 E. North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150

National Society of the DAR Library
1776 D. Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20006

Newberry Library
Chicago, IL 60610

Fort Wayne Public Library
Ft. Wayne, IN 46802

Free Library of Philadelphia
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Others near Arkansas, where ancestors may have migrated, include:

Cossitt-Goodwyn Library
33 S. Front Street
Memphis, TN 38103

Dallas Public Library
1954 Commerce
Dallas, TX 75201

Fort Worth Public Library
300 Taylor Street
Ft. Worth, TX 76102

Houston Public Library
500 McKinney Avenue
Houston, TX 77002

Tulsa City-County Library
400 Civic Center
Tulsa, OK 74103

St. Louis Public Library
400 Edwards Street
St. Louis, MO 63103

Shreve Memorial Library
400 Edwards Street
Shreveport, LA 71120

Libraries in Arkansas (See Chapter Two for details on addresses and telephone numbers)

Central Arkansas Library System
Little Rock

Jefferson County Public Library
Pine Bluff

Union County Library
El Dorado

Fort Smith Public Library
Fort Smith

Ozarks Regional Library
Fayetteville

Crowley's Ridge Regional Library
Jonesboro

Arkansas History Commission
One Capitol Mall
Little Rock, AR 72201

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
Highway 67, Jacksonville
P.O. Box 151
Cabot, AR 72023

State libraries and state historical societies also sometimes have genealogical collections.

Selected Bibliography

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Bremer, Ronald, *Sources and Repositories.* Salt Lake City: Gencor, Inc., 1975.

Cache Genealogical Library, *Handbook for Genealogical Correspondence.* Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, 1974.

Cappon, Lester J., *American Genealogical Periodicals: A Bibliography with a Chronological Finding List.* New York City: New York Public Library, 1964.

Counts, Gloria, *Learn By Doing: A Beginner's Guide to Genealogical Research.* North Little Rock: William F. Laman Library, 1977.

Crouch, Milton, compiler, *Directory of State and Local History Periodicals.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1977.

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Everton, George, *How Book for Genealogists.* Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, 1973.

Greenwood, Val D., *Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1977.

Hilton, Suzanne, *Who Do You Think You Are? Digging for Your Family Roots.* Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1976.

Jaussi, Laureen, *Fundamentals of Genealogical Research.* Salt Lake City: Deseret Books, 1977.

Lichtman, Allan J., *Your Family History: How to Use Oral History, Personal Family Archives, and Public Documents to Discover Your Heritage.* New York City: Vintage Books, 1978.

McDonald, Donna, compiler and editor, *Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada.* Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1978.

Nichols, Elizabeth L., *Genesis of Your Genealogy.* Salt Lake City: Deseret Books, 1973.

Rottenberg, Dan, *Finding Our Fathers: A Guidebook to Jewish Genealogy.* New York: Random House, 1977.

Shalka, Lois Martin, *Tracing, Charting, and Writing Your Family History.* New York: Pilot Books, 1975.

Stevenson, Noel C., *Search and Research; the Researcher's Handbook, a Guide to Official Records and Library Sources for Investigators, Historians, Genealogists, Lawyers, and Librarians.* Salt Lake City: Deseret Books, 1973.

Stryker-Rodda, Harriet, *How to Climb Your Family Tree: Genealogy for Beginners.* Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1977.

Westin, Jeane Eddy, *Finding Your Roots: How Every American Can Trace His Ancestors—at Home and Abroad.* New York: St. Martin's Press, 1977.

Williams, Ethel W., *Know Your Ancesters: A Guide to Genealogical Research.* Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle, 1960.

Yantis, Nettie Schreiner, *Genealogical Books in Print; A Useful Catalogue of In-Print Titles, Useful and Interesting to Those Doing Genealogical Research, Including Prices and Complete Ordering Information for Over 5,000 Items.* Springfield, Virginia: Schreiner-Yantis, 1975.

Directory of Historical and Genealogical Societies in Arkansas

Due to the frequency of address changes, this directory only lists the town or city. For a complete mailing address contact the Arkansas History Commission (One Capitol Mall, Little Rock, AR 72201) or the Arkansas Historical Association (History Department, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701).

Arkansas County:
Grand Prairie Historical Society
Gillett, AR
Grand Prairie Historical Society Bulletin

Arkansas Folklore Society
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, AR

Arkansas Genealogical Society, Inc.
Little Rock, AR
Arkansas Family Historian

Arkansas Historical Association
Fayetteville, AR
Arkansas Historical Quarterly

Arkansas History Commission
Little Rock, AR

Baxter County Historical Society
Mountain Home, AR
Baxter County History

Benton County Historical Society
Siloam Springs, AR
Benton County Pioneer

Bradley County Historical Society
Warren, AR
Bradley News and Views

Calhoun County
See Ouachita-Calhoun

Carroll County Historical Society
Perryville, AR
Carroll County Historical Quarterly

Chicot County Historical Society
Eudora, AR

Clark County Historical Association
Arkadelphia, AR
Clark County Historical Journal

Cleburne County Historical Society
Heber Springs, AR
Cleburne County Historical Journal

Cleveland County Historical Society
Rison, AR

Conway County Historical Society
Morrilton, AR

Craighead County Historical Society
Jonesboro, AR
Craighead County Historical Quarterly

Crawford County Historical Society
Van Buren, AR
The Heritage

Crittenden County Historical Society
West Memphis, AR

Cross County Historical Society
Wynne, AR
Cross County Era

Dallas County Genealogical Society
Fordyce, AR

Desha County Historical Society
McGehee, AR
Programs of the Desha County Historical Society

Drew County Historical Society
Monticello, AR

Faulkner County Historical Society
Conway, AR
Faulkner Facts and Fiddlings

Franklin County Historical Association
Ozark, AR

Fort Smith. See Sebastian County

Garland County
Hot Springs, AR
The Record

Grant County Museum
Sheridan, AR

Greene County Historical Society
Paragould, AR

Hempstead County Historical Society
Washington, AR
Journal of Hempstead County Historical Society

Hot Spring County Historical Society
Malvern, AR
The Heritage

Howard County Heritage Club
Nashville, AR

Independence County Historical Society
Batesville, AR
Independence County Chronicle

Independence County
Batesville Chapter, Arkansas Genealogical Society
Batesville, AR
"Bits of Bark" (from the Family Tree)

Izard County Historical Society
Dolph, AR
Izard County Historian

Jackson County Historical Society
Newport, AR
The Stream of History

Jefferson County Historical Society
Pine Bluff, AR
Jefferson County Historical Quarterly

Johnson County Historical Society
Clarksville, AR
Johnson County Historical Society Journal

Lafayette County Historical Society
Lewisville, AR

Lawrence County Historical Society
Imboden, AR

Little River County Historical Society
Ashdown, AR

Marion County History Committee
Flippin, AR

Miller County:
Texarkana Historical Society and Museum
Texarkana, AR
Museum News

Miller County:
Texarkana Genealogical Society
Texarkana, AR
The Texarkana U.S.A. Quarterly

Monroe County Historical Society
Clarendon, AR

Nevada County Historical Society
Prescott, AR

Newton County Historical Society
Jasper, AR

North Arkansas Genealogical Society
Mountain Home, AR

Northeast Arkansas:
Crowley's Ridge Genealogical Society
Jonesboro, AR

Northwest Arkansas Genealogical Society
Rogers, AR
Backtracker

Ouachita County Historical Society
Camden, AR
Ouachita County Historical Quarterly

Ouachita-Calhoun Genealogical Society
Camden, AR

Phillips County Historical Society
Helena, AR
Phillips County Historical Quarterly

Pike County Historical Society
Murfreesboro, AR

Polk County Historical Society
Mena, AR

Pope County Historical Association
Little Rock, AR
Pope County Historical Association Quarterly

Pope County Genealogical Group
Russellville, AR
Published Cemetery Records and Miscellaneous Census Records

Pope County Historical Foundation
Russellville, AR
(Potts Inn)

Pulaski County Historical Society
Little Rock, AR
Pulaski County Historical Review

Pulaski County:
Quapaw Quarter Association
Little Rock, AR
Quapaw Quarter Chronicle

Pulaski County:
Heritage Seekers
North Little Rock, AR

St. Francis County Historical Assciation
Forrest City, AR

Searcy County Historical Society
Marshall, AR
History and Folklore of Searcy County, Arkansas Source Book

Sebastian County:
Fort Smith Historical Society
Fort Smith, AR
The Journal

South Sebastian County Historical Society
Greenwood, AR
The Key

Sevier County Historical Society
Horatio, AR

Southwest Arkansas Genealogical Society
Magnolia, AR

Stone County Historical Society
Mountain View, AR
Heritage of Stone

Union County Genealogical Society
El Dorado, AR

Van Buren County Historical Society
Clinton, AR
or
Shirley, AR

Washington County Historical Society
Fayetteville, AR
Flashback

White County Historical Society
Searcy, AR
White County Heritage

Woodruff County Historical Society
Augusta, AR
Rivers and Roads and Points in Between

This list was compiled from a listing of these societies and corrections to the list published in the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly,* Vol. XXXVII, (Spring 1978), and following issues.

Chapter 10

A Note On Notes

There is no such thing as a perfect system for taking research notes. Like opinions, every historical researcher has one. This chapter is intended to alert the budding researcher to some of the pitfalls which commonly plague the harried beginner. A critical item to remember in devising a notetaking system is that it must work for the researcher.

It is a good idea to decide very early the size paper or cards to be used to record research information. Visitors to research libraries often observe scores of researchers hurriedly filling spiral bound notebooks with page after page of valuable data. What those neophyte researchers do not know is that this data will be practically impossible to organize into sensible categories or subject areas, since it is recorded in a helter-skelter fashion. The smart researcher will record notes on separate slips of paper or note cards. A convenient size is 5 x 8 inches, but some historians use regular 8 1/2 x 11 inch sheets of paper. Avoid using note paper smaller than 5 x 8 inches since those cards are often too small to record notes in full.

Only one idea or concept should be recorded on each note card. This is a difficult concept for beginners to grasp, but it is important that a research note should pertain only to one subject. Thus, when the historian finally gets around to writing the article or book, the notes can be easily arranged by subject matter or to conform to the author's outline.

When making notes the *source* of the data should be copied at the top of the card. This needs to be done before any other information is recorded. Be sure to include page numbers from which the data is taken. There is nothing more exasperating than to come across a note card full of wonderful information and not be able to determine where the data was obtained. If the habit of recording the source first is begun, then these exasperating moments should be few and far between. Also, be sure to leave about one inch of space at the top of each note card for later use in adding subject headings or other classifying data.

Another common mistake made by beginning researchers is

overlooking the necessity of making bibliographical cards on each source. This is a labor saving device whereby the researcher records complete information on the author, title of source, and publishing information. This is also a good place to record the library or archival call number. The bibliography card should be filed alphabetically by the author's last name. The bibliography file will serve as a basis reference tool throughout the research and writing process and should never be discarded.

Since accuracy is of such importance to historians, the researcher should go to great lengths to insure that research findings are recorded accurately and completely. For example, when quoting sources, be sure to use quotation marks, and record punctuation, spelling, and capitalization just as in the original. If qualifying statements are needed within a quote, place them within brackets [ ]. This practice will clearly separate the researcher's words from those of the original source.

One of the easiest ways to insure accuracy in making notes is to acquire photocopies of the sources. This is not often feasible with fragile documents or books, but is an accurate procedure which also has the added advantage of saving time.

Readers are urged to consult the following bibliography prior to beginning their research. While it is not a thorough listing, it does provide the major handbooks and style sheets used in the historical profession.

Selected Bibliography

Barzun, Jacques and Henry F. Graff, *The Modern Researcher*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, & World, 1970 rev. ed.

Bloch, Marc, *The Historian's Craft*, New York: Vintage Books, 1964.

Gray, Wood, et al., *Historian's Handbook*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1964.

Hockett, Homer C., *The Critical Method in Historical Research and Writing*. New York: Macmillan Co., 1966.

Turabian, Kate L., *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses and Dissertations*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1967 rev. ed.

Winks, Robin W., editor, *The Historian as Detective: Essays on Evidence*. New York: Harper, 1969.

BIB. FILE

Bush, A. E. and P. L. Dorman (eds), *History of the Masonic Temples of America, Its Founders & Officials*. Little Rock: Central Printing Co., 1924.

An example of a bibliography card. These cards should be filed alphabetically by the author's name.

Bush + Dorman, Mosaic Templars, p. 21.

John E. Bush served as principal of Little Rock's Capital Hill School from 1876 to 1878.

In 1878 he became principal of the Hot Springs Negro school. He served three years through 1879.

An example of a research note card. The source for the information should be carefully recorded on each note card.

Nevins, Allan, 42

Newspapers, 2, 11-12, 34, 38-39

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Post office records, 25

Probate records, 28, 30-31, 49

Proctor, Annie B., 13

Public libraries, 13; directory of, 16-18

Pulaski County records, 31-33

Rayburn, Otto, papers of, 35

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Remmel, Harmon L., Papers, 35

Republican Party in Arkansas, sources, 39

Research methods, 2, 15, 27, 28, 35, 36, 43-46, 47-50, 60-61, bibliography, 61; genealogy, 47-50

Reynolds, Daniel Harris, Papers, 36

Robinson, Joe T., Papers, 36

Roman Catholic Diocese of Arkansas, collection, 35

Ross, Margaret Smith, 15

Saar, Amanda, 38

Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, 50

School records, 26

Special collections, 34-36; ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union), Arkansas chapter, 35; American Legion, 35; Arkansas Historical Records Survey, 35; business, 14; 4-H clubs, 35; genealogy, 50-52; Heiskell, John N., personal papers of, 15; Leflar, Robert Allen, War Relocation Authority Collection, 36; literary societies, 35; Mills, Wilbur, papers of, 14; Pike, Albert, collection, 15; professional and business organizations, 35; Reynolds, Daniel Harris, 36; Wheeler, Steven W., 36. *See also* Manuscript collections

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Vaughan, Myra McAlmont, Collection, 24

Veterans records, 24

Walker, David, papers, 35

Wheeler, Steven W., Papers, 36

Wills. *See* Probate records

Woodruff, William E., 13; Papers, 24

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Hamburg, Arkansas 71646